The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28737—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 9, 1892.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4 12-0 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4 12-0 7-0
27-4 14-10 24-4 13-22	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10 24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th May
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class'
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3.800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May	for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th ,,	,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 11th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on 12th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S.S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

TREACHER'S

STANDARD DINNER AND BREAKFAST CROCKERY WARE AND TABLE GLASS.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE 1891 GENERAL CATALOGUE, PAGES 119—123.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated Epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial, Re. 1; Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

a nufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8	8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Black spun, equal to best Silk Embroidered	Per pair	4	8
Plain Colours do. do.	,,	3	
Fancy Stripes do. do.	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes do.	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid Sock	,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure Wool	,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for Shooting	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsman, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3	12
Navy Cotton	,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather	6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating	each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

		Rs.	a.
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each	Rs. 10 8 and 12	0
Warm Mufflers	,, 2 12 and 3	0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE AND CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | **HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.**

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CONFECTIONERY.

FRENCH SWEETS.
Very fine.

		Rs.	a.
Calisson's delicious Sweetmeat	per box	2	4
Apricotines and Nougatines	per lb.	2	4
Sugared Almonds (French)	,,	2	0
Bonbons, mixed ½lb. Re. 1-8	1 lb. box	2	6
Nougat, French	per box	0	8
Pralines ,, Rose and Vanilla	per lb.	2	0
Vegetable Liqueur Comfits	,,	1	12
Rafiat le Koum, finest quality	2 lb. box	1	10

ENGLISH SWEETS.

		Rs.	a
Butterscotch	per packet	0	6
Barley Sugar, tablets	per lb.	0	12
Mixed Sweets, Almonds, &c.	,,	0	12
Acidulated Tablets	,,	0	12
Nonpareils, for cakes	,,	1	0
Silver Dragees ,,	,,	3	0
Sugar Almonds (best English)	,,	1	0
Sugarcandy, best quality	,,	0	8
Sweets in bottles—Pear, Raspberry, Barley Sugar, Strawberry, Mixed, &c.	per bottle	0	6

N.B.—Owing to the FALL IN EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—

S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.

One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 200-ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter, Teak Built, Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
Bombay, 15th March.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s
BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10TH,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
BRIG.-GENL. W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O.,
PROF. NOTT BARNES
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MRS. GRIEVES
and Several Amateurs, including
Mrs. FLYNN, Messrs. HOUGHTON, STEPHENSON, PAUL and PHILLIPS.

Unique Programme, including the Songs: "Kathleen Mavourneen" and Tosti's "Good Bye" by Mrs. Grieves; "Don't you try to kiss me" and "The Sailor's Knot" by Mrs. Flynn; and Banjo Solo, "Home, Sweet Home," with Variations, by Prof. Nott Barnes.

BANJO SONGS! BANJO DUETS!!

Plan may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Stalls and Boxes, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Admission, Re. 1.

Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats.

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CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain white grey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

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CELEBRATED
NATIONAL HAIR DYE
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F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

[illegible]EAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

[illegible]HE AGENT is prepared to receive at his [illegible] Office, Victoria Terminus, up to to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), [illegible]EDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Tenders for the [illegible]LY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or [illegible]OON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, com[illegible]g 1st June next.

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[illegible] Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or [illegible]der.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
[illegible]keeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1892, for repairing the Tulsi Main Embankment between Haines Road and Mahim.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th May, 1892.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 9th and 10th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST proceeding to Europe.

The Ballot-box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th April, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

LEGAL and COMMERCIAL WRITERS; suppliers of Type-Writer Machines and all Stationary. Training classes in Short-hand and Type-writing. Undertake to type Petitions, Wills, Indentures, Leases, Agreements, Notices, Proceedings of Public Meetings, Circulars, Essays, Dramas, Regimental records, Lectures, etc. Gentlemen attended to at Hotels, Residences, or Offices, with Type-Writer Machines or Short-hand note taking. All transactions confidential. A Register of Vacancies is kept free to Employers and Students. Apply to THE MANAGER, 72, Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA-GULF OF MARTABAN-RANGOON RIVER.

ALL the CHANNEL BUOYS in the Rangoon River will in future be PAINTED according to the system agreed upon by the Buoyage Conference, *i.e.*, RED on the STARBOARD HAND coming in, and BLACK on the PORT HAND coming in, and the Fairway Buoy will be painted White and Black in horizontal bands.

By direction of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

H. HEWETT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of the Port.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Rangoon, 21st April, 1892.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 2-8-0 per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 11th May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th April, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being indebted to the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, deceased, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, who died at Bombay, aforesaid on the 16th day of January, 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credit were on the 22nd day of April, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to COWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, and GOOLBAI, wife of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, are required to pay to the said administrators of the said estate all debts so due to the said estate on or before the 15th day of June, 1892, in default whereof proceedings will be taken to recover such sums from such debtors by the said administrators.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Estate's Solicitors.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

8 cases round oblong and oval marble slabs of different sizes.

1 Air tight case containing officers' uniform consisting of coats, waist coats, jackets, belts, scabbord, gold lace sash, sword belt and knot helmets, stars, spurs, &c.

Breech-loading gun, 45 regulation size of rifling and 12 bore, rebounding locks, sighted up to 300 yards, pistol grip, with implements.

1 double-barrel, B. L. C. F. gun in case.
1 single-barrel sporting Snider, by Tolley.
1 D. B. C. F. gun, by Mortimer.
4 English folding screens.
5 cases needles.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Esmaljee Bhagat and Maniara Company—
6 cases beads,

By order of Nanchund Moolchund, and on account and at the risk of Hukimjee Jeewajee and Maniara Company—
12 cases assorted beads.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the indentor Esmaljee Allibhoy.
M S K 4591-5.00. 50 barrels lump alum.

On account of the concerned.
Ex. s. s. Aston Hall.
267 1 case 400 lbs. brass nails B. W. damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second hand double-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 light victoria.
1 French polished pony cart.
1 strong landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of bronze and porcelain kerosine oil table and wall lamps, hall pedestal lamps, wall lanterns, cooking stoves, English tin coffee pots, English water buckets, crockery, chimneys, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Bhimjee Gudhur, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pictures, iron safes, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, English clock by McCabe, gold watch by McCabe, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plate, rich crockery and glassware, one single-seated brougham by Stephens, powerful bay Waler, set of harness, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, English-made side saddle, rich Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, China and Satsuma table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P DIMMOCK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgage Sha Tezpall Coarsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new No. 1 A-42, old survey No. 125 and 125, and new survey No. 2-805, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 354, then under No. 218, and now under Street Nos. 546, 548, and ward No. 133, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodharjee and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, behind the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. BAIRD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome victoria with powerful fast brown waler mare and harness, first-rate marble clock, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of A. H. HAMMOND, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 9, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships, pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotary pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best platedware glass and clockerware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to de fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at 25, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich English and Cutch solid silverware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, a strong flea-bitten grey country-bred horse, set of single harness, a large collection of valuable medical and other books, &c., &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 9, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BALES OF YARNS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Soonderdas Shamjee & Co., Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, at their Mills, situated at Foras Road, the undermentioned bales of yarn of different counts on account and at the cost and risk of the following individuals:—

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Kalidas Rukhmichand—
30 bales of yarns, No. 16., of 300 lbs. each.
26 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Sewchund Motichand—
13 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 9, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,

23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A STORIED BUNGALOW AT CHINCHPOOGLY, KALA CHOWKEY ROAD, NEAR THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the aforesaid premises, by order of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Meer Abdool Rassool Alam Khan, the Nawab of Bailla—

All the piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with a storied bangalow, cook-room, stable, lying, being and situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 870 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under Nos. 30 and 31, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Western India Mill Co.'s road, on the west by the property of Mahomedbhoy Moloo, on the North by the Western India Mill Co.'s vacant ground, and on the south by the Kala Chouky or Sevri Road, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office in 23, Apollo Street.

N.B.—The abovesaid bungalow is well built and suitable for all nations.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, May 9, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 42 High Holborn, LONDON.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.
PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)........ Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)........ Rs. 48
A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket........6 for Rs. 12-8
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AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

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CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months........ Rs. 26
Six Months........ " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bonet of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles, Thousands of Testimonials.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund........$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
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SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion........Rs. 5
Second do. ...." 2-8
Third do. ...." 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion........As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,015
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	...	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoll Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	32½	137
Khamgaum	240	450	450	63	490
Mamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	,500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	646
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	703
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1510
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,45[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3[illegible]	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N..	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs.125	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	7000
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	6532

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	83
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2	
China Leaf	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24	"
Australia do.	"	24-10	
Bombay do.	"	24-14	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Drazors	"	15-13-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	308	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—R. I. M. S. Investigator, from Colombo; Simla (s), Busreh; Akbar (s), Jedda; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Edenbridge (s), Port Said; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Ionia (s), from Cardiff; and Chyebassa (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; R. I. M. S. Mayo, Aden; Wileysike (s), Hamburg; and Rome (s), London, &c. Yesterday:—Oberon (s), for Antwerp; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf; and Melpomene (s), China, &c.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla was an additional passenger per s.s. Rome, which left on Saturday,

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Henry Bolckow and the s.s. Manitoba entered the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Akbar on Saturday, the s.s. Wileysike left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. Templar entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Venetia, s.s. Imaum, and s.s. Lady Armstrong left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSEE LAD.—Bai Merbai, a Parsee woman, residing at Ardeshir Dadi Street, has made a report to the police that her son, Bezonjee Nowrojee, went to school on Wednesday last, and has not since returned home.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening when a Hindu girl, named Mair, aged 14 years, was standing on the balcony of her house, at Lower Colaba, she lost her balance and fell down from a height of 25 feet, sustaining serious injuries, which necessitated her immediate removal to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of April last was 1,135, of which number 458 were new admissions. The number of males was 805; females 170, and children 160. The number of Hindus was 909, Mahomedans 116, Parsees 87, and Christians 23.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—A man, named Crishna Sayajee, was charged by Constable Fleming of the Dock-Police with the theft of three brass-nuts, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the owners of the s.s. Laughton. The prisoner, having pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions, was sentenced by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, fire broke out in the Star of India Mill, situated at Fergusson Road. An alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time fire-engines from different stations in the town arrived on the scene, but their presence was found to be unnecessary, the fire having been extinguished by the mill-hands before the arrival of fire-engines. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

USING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Yakoob Moosa, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly delivering to the complainant, Girdar Purbhu, a quick-silvered copper coin. On Friday night the accused went to a native theatre and for a ticket of admission tendered the quick-silver coin as half-a-rupee. The complainant, on examining the coin, found that it was counterfeit, and had the accused arrested by the police for attempting to defraud him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Captain Montgomery and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March......Chichester....................J. Hartmann.
Overture....The Barber of Seville.....Rossini.
Song........The Reaper and Flowers..Caven.
Valse........Venus Reign...................Gung'l.
Selection....Falka..............................Winterbottom.
Gavotte.....La Cigale........................Charles Godfrey.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 8 o'clock, during dinner:—

Overture....Du Calif of Bagdad..........Boieldieu.
Valse........Star of Love......................F. Faye.
Selection....The Yeomen of the Guard...Sullivan.
Polka........The Admiral's Broom.........O. Roeder.
Interlude....La Dance de Clochete.........Wolton.
Selection....Margorie...........................G. Miller.
Gavotte......Ce que dansait Grand Mere. Walter.
Valse........Garden of Memories............Ostlere.
Extras.
Interlude....Music hath Charms..........Crowe.
Polka........Pic-me-up.........................Quentin.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VELIBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchavati, Nasik, 4,324 patients were treated in the month of April last. Amongst them 3,205 were Hindoos, 1,081 Mahomedans, 10 Parsees, and 28 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 331 were from Punchvati, 1,771 from Nasik, and 1,103 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans, 22 from Punchvati, 991 from Nasik, and 68 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees, 7 from Nasik, and 3 from adjacent villages; of the Christians, 14 from Nasik, and 14 from adjacent villages. 33 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL AT GUNDEVI.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Jeewanjee Hormusjee, Ardeshir Carsetjee, Framjee Eduljee, Jeewanjee Dadabhoy, Jeewanjee Muncherjee, of the well-known Guzder family, and Mr. Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawalla, all inhabitants of the Gaekwakdi town of Gundevi, now residing and doing business in Bombay, waited on his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad, last week, at Lanowlee. They represented to the Gaekwad the urgent necessity of a high school at Gundevi, and informed him that with this object they had raised a handsome sum of Rs. 28,000, by private subscription, among well-to-do gentlemen, living abroad, but belonging to Gundevi. The deputation requested his Highness to assist them, as a further sum of Rs. 12,000 was required to open a high school there. The Maharaja, who is a great supporter of higher education, has kindly promised to help them in this matter.

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

THE court for the trial of the alleged murderers of the late General Azimuddin Khan opened at Rampur on Wednesday in Khurshed Manzil, where the previous investigation before Mr. Hardy took place.

The evidence of Abdul Razak was continued. He spoke to the rise of Azimuddin's power, and to the attachment of Abdulla's property for arrears of revenue, though it was afterwards returned. The reasons for which Abdulla left Rampur for Khai Khera were also given. In cross-examination by Mr. Vansittart about the reasons for his giving evidence, the witness said he was not influenced to do so by the hope of reward. He was absent from Rampur on business at the time of the murder.

Mushaffi Ahmed, the peshkar of the late General, began his evidence about the letters inviting the General to the wedding, in returning from which he met his death.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dr. A. P. Cama	50	0	0
Total	50	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,498	6	2
Grand Total	90,548	6	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (68th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dr. A. P. Cama	50	0	0
Total	50	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	90,898	6	22
Grand Total	90,948	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

REPUDIATING A MARRIAGE.

THE case in which a widow, named Bai Gaya, sued the husband of her daughter, Tulsabai, for alimony was continued at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, 4th Presidency Magistrate.

Bai Gaya, examined, stated that she married her daughter, Toolsa, to Ramdas on the 8th of April, 1891, and she went to live with the family of her husband, who, however, on the expiration of a fortnight, desired witness, his mother-in-law, to take away Toolsa to her native country, where he expressed his willingness to make a monthly remittance of five rupees as provision towards her maintenance. Having waited for six months for the promised remittance, witness returned to Bombay with her daughter, when, being asked to fulfil his promise, Ramdas declined to have anything to do with the matter. The defendant, Ramdas, was deriving a good income as a *muccadum* and a godown-keeper.

In cross-examination Gayabai stated that the match between Ramdas and Toolsa was made through a Brahmin, named Chatoorbhooj Narron, to whom the defendant made a present of Rs. 200 as a mark of recognition of his services. The defendant, however, came to her house frequently; and evinced extreme eagerness to obtain her consent to the proposed marriage. She withheld the same for the space of one month; but gave it at last as she could not resist his pleading any longer. The wedding ceremonies were performed at Callian for fear of the celebration proving expensive in Bombay. It was customary in her caste for the bridegroom to make a present to the bride of from seven to eight thousand rupees; but instead of that amount Ramdas had given only Rs. 1,500 to Toolsa.

Morarjee Goculdas, a retired merchant, also a casteman, stated that, owing to the marriage with Toolsa, Ramdas was ex-communicated from the caste. Ramdas had gone to witness to have the sentence of expulsion annulled through witness' influence and intercession. Ramdas had admitted before the witness the marriage as well as the present of Rs. 1,500 he had promised to make. Documents had been produced before witness in relation to the assent of Ramdas to the marriage, the present of Rs. 1,500, and the legitimacy of Toolsa.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he instructed the prosecutrix's vakeel in this case as he had become interested in the case for some time past.

Keshowjee Vullubhdas deposed: "Ramdas spoke to me about this marriage before it took place; and I said that though he had to pay less for the girl everything was not all right about her."

Cross-examined, witness stated that he had not been summoned on behalf of the prosecution but had come as "a friendly witness." He had the above conversation with Ramdas fully one month before the marriage took place. Although several persons were present at the ceremony the last witness, Morarjee, did not attend it. Shortly after the event the *mahajan* or the caste took up the matter and began to make searching inquiries about it.

Re-examined, witness said that Ramdas was very earnest to have the marriage expedited as far as possible; and had told him that he did not care at all should the *mahajan* choose to put him out of the caste.

Brahmin Chutoorbhooj Narronjee, the man who had made the match, was the last witness produced for the prosecution. He said he was present at the marriage ceremony which had been solemnised without the omission of a single circumstance prescribed by the *shastras* and the caste-usages. No dispute had arisen between the contracting parties on the day the wedding took place; but the day after, an agreement was executed by the prosecutrix who held herself responsible to traverse any vilification regarding her daughter Toolsa's legitimacy, should she be obliged to combat such. Witness had attached his signature to the document as attestor.

No evidence having been offered on behalf of the defendant, Ramdas, the Magistrate pronounced his decision. He said: "It is shown that a marriage ceremony was performed between Toolsa and Ramdass by a priest of their caste; and as it is not clearly shown that any fraud was committed on the defendant by the prosecutrix when the match was fixed, I do not think he be allowed to repudiate it now. If the defendant still thinks that he has a right to have the marriage annuled he should go to the civil court; and, in the meanwhile, I order that he do pay to his wife rupees five per month as maintenance."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors now submit to the shareholders their eighteenth annual report with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year, ending 31st December, 1891, showing Rs. 1,41,993-11-5 as profit which includes Rs. 696-1 as balance brought forward from the last year's account and which the directors purpose to divide as under:—To amount absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter shares for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1891, Rs. 50,050; to amount now purposed to be divided in a like sum for the second half-year, ending 31st December, 1891, Rs. 50,050; amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account, Rs. 41,000; balance to next year's account Rs. 893-11-5;—total Rs. 141,993-11-5. The few preparation-machinery which were stated in the last report as to have not then arrived, are now in full working order, and with a view to secure economy in consumption of fuel two new boilers are now added in the mill. Messrs. Vandravandass Purshotumdass and Dharamsey Soonderdass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were accepted and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share was declared payable on and after the 11th instant. Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas and Dharamsey Soonderdas were re-appointed directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowandas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the agents and the chairman closed the proceedings.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual general meting of shareholders was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors now beg to place before the shareholders their eighteenth annual report of the working of the company's mill, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year, ending 31st December, 1891, showing Rs. 67,842-9-3 as profit including a balance of Rs. 707-11-11 brought forward from the last year's account. Considering the frequent stoppages the mill had to undergo during the first six months of the year in consequence of the scarcity of water, coupled with the necessity having then arisen to work the engines as non-condensing, the directors think this result so far satisfactory as there was a proportional decrease of production. As the mill's engines were old and not able to drive any additional machinery, the directors thought fit, after due deliberation, to order out a new pair of engines from the well-known engine makers' firm of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Company, Bolton. The directors now purpose to divide the profits as under:—To amount paid as ad-interim dividend at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, Rs. 22,492-8-0; they now purpose to divide a like sum for the second half-year, ending 31st December, 1891, Rs. 22,492-8-0; to amount to be set aside for new extension of building account, Rs. 22,000-0-0; to next year's account, Rs. 857-9-3;—total, Rs. 67,842-9-3. Messrs. Vandravandass Purshotumdass and Dharamsey Soonderdass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share was declared payable on and after the 13th instant. Messrs. Vandravundas Purshotumdas and Dharamsey Soonderdas were re-appointed directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowandas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. With a vote of thanks to the agents and the chairman the proceedings terminated.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 2nd May, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93 ......£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 30th April 1892 .... £1,659,300
Balance to be remitted from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893 ....£15,340,700

THE OPERATIONS IN LUSHAILAND.

A LUNGLEH telegram of Wednesday gives the following messages:—

Vansangas Stockade, 25th April.—We arrived here yesterday about 10 A. M., having had great luck in getting our convoy through from Lungleh without any casualties. Our advance guard was fired on by the Lushais about two miles from here, but no one was hit. These men had evidently been posted as sentries, to give timely warning to some more of the enemy who had been keeping up a hot fire on our stockade from about 3 A. M. They must have taken the hint very promptly, as on our arrival the firing had all ceased and the Lushais had cleared off.

On the 22nd we had a very hard march from Saipuia's village to Lalthangbunga's. It poured with rain most of the way, and made the paths very slippery for the coolies, who were falling about all over the place. However, we managed to get them all into Lalthangbunga's village by 3-30 P. M. having been 10 hours on the march, practically without food. We did not like to halt half way at the Bhi-ti-tu for any length of time to cook, as it is a very awkward position, and we had not too many men with us to guard our convoy. The health of the troops and coolies is fairly good, considering the severe weather we have been marching in. All our coolies are now very busy bringing in *dhan* from the neighbouring jhoom house, and cleaning it.

Wiring from Demagiri, a correspondent says:—Jamadar Heera Lall, who was wounded at Tuichong on the 7th April, and 11 sick of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, left yesterday evening on their way back to India.

Captain Shakespear is due back at Lungleh on the 10th.

Mr. Charles Duffin, of the Telegraph Department, arrived here yesterday on his way to Fort Tregear, to superintend the repairing of the wires there.

The weather continues fine.

Two rifles and one belt, of the articles lost by the upsetting of a boat at Tuichong on the 2nd instant, were recovered on the 3rd instant by two of the Sonthal coolies who were accompanying a party of sick from Lungsin to this place. None of the articles have sustained any damage.

According to a Shillong telegram the guard of twenty rifles at the Rookney Tea Garden, on the Cachar frontier, has been withdrawn, as neither the Deputy Commissioner nor the Manager thinks it necessary.—*Pioneer.*

THE RELIEFS IN THE WESTERN PRESIDENCY.

THE following progamme of reliefs of British and Native troops to be carried out in the Bombay Presidency during 1892-93 has been approved:—

R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee to England, L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, England to Kirkee.
22nd Field Battery R. A., Bareilly to Nusseerabad.
48th Field Battery R. A., Nusseerabad to Bareilly.
No. 22 (Heavy) Company, Eastern Division R. A., Secunderabad to Mhow.
No. 43 (Heavy) Company, Western Division R. A., Mhow to Secunderabad.
No. 6 Company, Western Division R. A., Delhi to Aden.
No. 15 Company, Western Division R.A., Aden to England.
No. 11 Company, Southern Division R. A., Bombay to Delhi.
No. 20 Company, Southern Division R. A., Barrackpore to Bombay.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Poona to Bhamo.
No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Bhamo to Poona.
No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Aden to Kirkee.
No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee to Aden.
No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee to Quetta.
2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Bombay to Poona.
1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Poona to Kamptee.
1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Kamptee to Bombay.
1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Quetta to Karachi and Hyderabad.
2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Karachi and Hyderabad to Quetta.
2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Aden to England.
2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Allahabad to Aden.
2nd Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Neemuch and Indore.
3rd Bombay Infantry, Satara to Mhow.
4th Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Poona.
9th Bombay Infantry, Mhow to Quetta.
10th Bombay Infantry, Poona to Satara.
27th Bombay Infantry, Karachi to Quetta.
30th Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Karachi.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following return of prices of the staple food grain, jowari, showing how they stood on the 5th May 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, affected by scarcity, has been published:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	32	0
	Muddebihal	36	20
	Sindgi	(Not received).	
	Indi	38	20
Dharwar	Ronn	33	1
	Navalgund	32	30
	Gadag	35	0
Belgaum	Athni	30	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	(Not received).	
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	35	4
	Khed	31	37
	Sirur	29	16
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	26	38
	Baramati	30	30
	Haveli	26	4
	Maval	30	0
Satara	Khanapur	26	10
	Mann	26	20
	Khatao	27	20
	Tasgaon	29	37
	Phaltan	30	36
	Khandala	23	16
	Atpadi (Aundh)	(Not received).	
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	35	0
	Sangola	31	20
	Malsiras	32	15

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd May as compared with the statement of the 26th April 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	April 26. Rs.	A.	P.	May 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,03,98,354	12	11	1,85,42,917	9	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,73,51,746	0	1	4,81,40,458	13	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,00,006	0	1	1,70,394	9	10
Sundries	32,70,327	3	5	32,70,214	6	8
Rs.	9,59,30,431	1	0	9,48,23,985	7	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	92,73,029	8	0	1,00,20,308	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,21,301	0	0	58,20,281	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,67,34,663	5	2	1,32,42,216	5	5
Credits on do.	86,68,905	0	7	86,44,609	2	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,86,16,613	2	4	2,72,38,302	11	3
Balances with other Banks	1,89,982	5	3	7,18,781	6	1
Bullion	4,48,536	4	10	4,49,011	10	4
Dead Stock	12,29,438	5	4	12,29,558	1	4
Stamps	10,436	7	10	10,891	3	0
Sundries	21,49,856	10	4	21,54,476	5	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,64,289	0	4	93,55,168	1	4
Do. at Branches	1,32,23,382	10	0	1,59,40,351	0	8
Rs.	9,59,30,434	1	0	9,48,23,985	7	2

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 3rd May, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	26,65,868	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,00,431	Inc.
Other Deposits	7,88,731	do.
Post Bills	1,29,611	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,46,250	Inc.
Loans	34,92,447	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	24,296	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,78,310	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,09,121	do.
Do. at Branches	27,16,963	Inc.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 30th April, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,332	33,552	2,800	...	78,446	..
Goods	91,632	87,182	4,450	..	1,43,727	..
Other earnings	12,235	11,477	758	..	13,598	..
Weekly total	1,40,219	1,32,211	8,008	..	..	..
Aggregate	20,31,934	17,96,163	..	..	2,35,771	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,847 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and 25 passengers.

THE s s Edenbridge, 1,657 tons, Captain W Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said (23rd April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE s s Oberon, 1,463 tons, Captain A S Grate, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Ladd, Miss Ledwith and Mr. T Ingham.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 221 deck passengers.

THE s s Chyebassa, 1,714 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda (25th April), with a general cargo, Nawab Ismail Khan as cabin and 28 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilva, 993 tons, Captain J. Forbes, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Rudra, Mr. Goolamalli, two others and one boy, Mr. F C Brewin, Lieut Lawrence, Mr. Pralk, Mr. Jassumbin Mayed, Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fernandes, Mr. Ahmed bin Abdoola, Mr. Mahomed Mudaifie, Mr. Alli Bin Abid and 78 deck.

THE MacIver Line s s Ionia, 3,573 tons, Captain E M Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th April), with a cargo of coal and the following passengers:—Mr W V Colebrook, Mr Strachan, Mr C Donald, Mrs Gowthorne, Lieut Harward, Revd B' Deedes, Mrs Deedes, Mr W. G. Deedes, Mr W L Bushby, Miss Thomson, Mr and Mrs Nicholls, Mrs Graves. Miss Graves and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 36 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr H S Cowper, Mr F Buchover, one lady, Mr H W Bhundell, Lt Southey, Lt Mallock, Mr Hatheney, Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, Col Little, Surgeon and Mrs Corkery, Mr Corkery, two Misses Corkery and 2 infants, Mr Fledarer, Mr Mookbool Shah, Mr Hitchens, Mr and Mrs Falcour, Mrs Palliser, Mr E O'Brien, Mr R W Sabir, Mr Remtoola, Mr G Macpherson, one distressed seaman, 24 British soldiers and 172 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Macleod.	1373	Warfalk	A	F Muir & Co
" Adowa	1347	Paton	C	M Mackenzie & Co
" H. Bolckow.	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
" S. Burkhad.	157	Williams	D	F Muir & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Blanc	E	M Maritimes Co
" Khiva	1452	Shumacker	F	H Cassum & Co
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	G	H Cassum
" Glantivy	1921	Francis	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	L	A Munjee
" Lisbury	1728	Robinson	M	Cursetji & Edulji
" E. Castle	1878	Valentine	N	K Nixon & Co
" Melbridge	1855	Ward	O	B Craig & Co.
" Manitoba	1386	Enwright....30 tons crane.		

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema............Nacoda.........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oberon	1763	Grate	1	J Mackintosh & Co
" Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Ethelwada	1566	Cooper	4	K Nixon and Co
" Kt Templer	2704	Pain	6	K Nixon
" Eastry	1924	Wattley	7	W & A Graham & Co
" Melpomene	1848	Mitis	8	J Janni
" Damascus	2326	Douglas	10	F Muir & Co
" Langton	1591	Bower	12	F Muir & Co
" Teutonia	2400	DeJong	13	W & A Graham & Co
" Ethelaida	1705	Kirby	15	W & A Graham & Co
" Acanthus	1877	Saunders	15	Along side
" Bisagno	1456	Baccarani	17	F Bozzoni

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H. M. S. Sphinx ....870 tons..........Government.
I. M. S. Lawrence ....902·75 ....do.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Gunn	Colombo, April 26.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, April 24.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, April 25.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 4.
	Edenbridge (s)	Wilson	Port Said, April 23.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, May 2.
	Ionia (s)	Boyle	Cardiff, April 15.
	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	London, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Finny	Aden.
	Wileysike (s)	Peacock	Hamburg.
	Rome (s)	Daniel	London, &c.
8	Oberon (s)	Grate	Antwerp.
	Kilwa (s)	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Akbar, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Edenbridge, for Hull and Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
3 Rhone ship.........Mullen ....New York, Jan 8.
4 Chanda s ....Coope ....Moulmein, April 24.
Legislator s..........Jackson ....Liverpool, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Steamers Goa, Loodiana, Huntcliffe, Fazilka and Comilla, and barque Cingalese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
4 Alpine s .... Bimlipatam.
5 Sirdhana s .... Rangoon.
Ellora s .... Calcutta.
6 Deepdale s .... London.
Sirsa s .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May.
4 Khandalla s .... Calcutta.
Scindia s .... Rangoon.
Frieda s .... Liverpool.
5 Clan Macgregor s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—63 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 145 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 9,700 cwts wheat and 1,384 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Roumania s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s—16 cwts deer horns, N Sakoorbhoy; 150 cwts horns, V Gangjee; 134 cwts sandalwood and 15 cwts ramputree, C Chuturbhooj; 750 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha; 525 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas; 15 bales hemp, Dattatria Balkrishna and Co; 37 cwts gum, V Mahdhowjee; 7 bales skins, M Moloobhoy.

La Seyne s—228 cwts sandalwood chips, Nowrojee Framjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Melbridge s—8,250 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Edenbridge s—5,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Langton s—279,000 cwts wheat and 11,201 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Egremont Castle s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Oberon s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Templar s—13,500 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,005 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teutonia s—900 cwts linseed, L Nuppoo; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,002 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,089 cwts linseed and 2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Eastry s—101 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 500 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,455 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—8,000 cwts castorseed and 6,498 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Acanthus s—247 cwts nuxvomica, E Abdoola.

Glantivy s—220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—200 cwts ooplate, P F Talati; 75 bales twist and 60 bales cotton, Silas, E Sassoon; 91 bales twist, E Noordin & Co; 140 bales twist, R S Woonwalla & Co.

Melpomene s—15 bales twist, J Peerbhoy & Co; 48 bales twist, C Ebram & Co; 43 cwts bysabole, M Framjee; 143 bales twist, K Nixon & Co; 199 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—4 bales piece-goods and 30 bales twist, The Alliance Mill.

Bisagno s—60 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, E Noordin & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Birch, Lt 27th Bengal Infty, to join, from England.

MAY 5.

Brooke, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from England.
Thomson, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Willis, Surgn-Major, Bo, I MS, on leave, from Mhow.
Hunt, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Hassey, Lt-Col, Bo, Commandant, Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Curten, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Dewinton, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants Rgt, on leave, from Bareilly.
Morris, Capt, Bengal, 2nd L I, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Bevan, Surgn Lt-Col, Ms, I M D, on furlough, from Madras.
Southey Lt, 7th Bo, Lancers, on duty, from Karachi.
Mallock, Lt, Bengal, R Fus, on duty, from Quetta.
Tate, Capt, 15th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Jeypore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Grant, Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Tacque, Lt, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Cave, Capt, Bo, Comt, Dept, on furlough, to England.
Dobbs, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on furlough, to Poona.
Nutt, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, on leave, to England.
DeWinton, Copt, Bengal, 1st Hants Regt, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hunt, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Neilson, Lt, Bengal, H L I, on leave, to England.
Willis, Surgn-Major, Bo, I MS, on leave, to England.
Hussey, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdt, Deolali, on leave, to England.
Curton, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.
Tate, Capt, 15th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Morris, Capt, 2nd B L I, on leave, to England.
Going, Lt, Bengal, K O S B, on leave, to England.
Levan, Surgn Lt-Col, Ms, I M D, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th May, 1892.

I. There will be a meeting of the Regimetal Committee at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 p.m., to-day. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th May, 1892.

1. The following is a list of the successful candidates for Proficiency Certificates:—Full marks 150.

	Marks.		Marks.
Corpl. J. W. Gordon	149	Sergt. C. B. Robinson	138
Corpl. J. H. Veevers	149	Cadet C. Rodgers	130
Cadet B. Connell	149	Corpl. G. R. Greenman	130
Cadet T Nasure	148	Vol. L. Valladares	130
Cadet C. Frajosa	146	Cadet V. D'Souza	128
Cadet H. Crumley	145	Corpl. W. Chetts	126
Vol. V. H. Roberts	145	Cadet H. Cox	126
Cadet J. Jacob	142	Cadet C. Guinness	124
Cadet H. M. Martin	142	Cadet J. Behrmann	124
Vol. B. D'Mello	141	Corpl. J. Cummings	123
Vol. M. Veevers	140	Cadet W. Blaney	117
Cadet A. D'Lima	139	Vol. J. E. Pate	116
Cadet W. Kershaw	138	Vol. R. J. Byrne	96
Corpl. E. Hopkins	138	Vol. E. Simmons	95

The Certificates and Examination papers can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·677	N W	2	108·0	86·1	34	..	1·55	—1·51
Agra	29·686	N W	3	109·5	76·9	20	..	0·82	—0·38
Cawnpore	29·715	S W	2	106·0	76·1	32	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·667	S W	3	108·4	79·8	28	..	1·46	—0·54
Jhansi	29·658	S W	2	110·5	80·7	15	..	1·41	—0·07
Jacobabad	29·621	S W	5	116·1	75·7	16	..	0·10	—0·63
Karachi	29·709	W S W	14	93·5	79·7	78	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·731	W	6	103·8	73·1	51	..	1·59	+0·61
Deesa	29·788	E N E	9	109·4	73·8	62	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·814	W	11	106·9	69·8	80	..	0·45	—0·05
Veraval	29·817	W N W	12	97·1	73·3	85	..	0·1[illegible]	..
Neemuch	29·734	S W	7	107·0	61·7	38	..	0·74	—0·06
Indore	29·722	N W	4	106·1	73·1	84	...	0·92	—0·08
Saugor	29·697	S W	3	106·4	78·1	18	..	0·92	—1·70
Jubbulpore	29·744	Calm.	2	106·0	76·6	31	..	2·10	—0·62
Hoshangabad	29·736	Calm.	4	108·5	85·0	17	..	0·59	—1·21
Khandwa	29·764	W	5	109·2	80·3	17	..	0·39	—1·04
Raipur	29·726	S W	8	108·2	85·0	37	..	0·43	—2·24
Nagpur	29·715	S	6	109·9	84·8	30	..	2·38	—0·52
Amraoti	29·760	W N W	3	109·3	82·7	15	..	0·48	—1·82
Akola	29·760	N W	4	111·1	76·8	15	..	0·27	—2·74
Surat	29·811	S W	F	109·1	81·1	80	..	0·12	—0·17
Malegaon	29·801	N W	8	107·3	77·6	39	..	...	—1·64
Bombay	29·857	S	10	92·7	82·3	80	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·843	W N W	14	105·0	75·3	52	..	0·82	—1·47
Sholapur	29·825	W S W	9	108·7	79·9	49	..	?	..
Ratnagiri	29·847	S E	7	92·9	83·8	65	..	0·04	—0·99
Belgaum	29·875	W S W	?	90·3	70·2	86	0·25	8·41	+4·41
Goa	29·876	S W	7	94·1	84·4	74	0·03	1·08	..
Karwar	29·874	S W	5	90·8	80·2	72	..	1·62	—1·85
Mangalore	29·906	E	2	91·3	74·9	87	0·59	8·36	+3·89
Calicut	29·904	Calm.	10	89·2	77·1	83	0·56	10·69	—0·63
Cochin	29·926	N E	M	91·8	75·6	84	0·24	23·89	+5·91
Bangalore	29·914	W	3	93·2	69·9	76	..	3·88	—2·79
Secunderabad	29·814	W S W	6	102·2	82·2	60	..	0·20	—3·27
Masuliptm.	29·852	S	11	95·6	82·5	88	..	0·93	—7·92
Bellary	29·853	Calm.	6	101·5	77·9	58	..	1·35	—1·98
Cuddapah	29·833	S S E	..	106·2	83·9	49	..	0·87	—6·66
Madras	29·873	S S E	19	88·2	82·1	78	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·884	S	4	92·8	73·8	85	0·17	5·38	—3·08
Trichinopoly	29·895	S S W	7	101·6	79·8	64	..	5·66	—8·01
Negapatam	29·873	S S W	7	92·5	79·8	82	..	35·14	+1·26
Colombo	29·941	S S W	12	87·0	76·0	64	...	54·22	+10·13

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Ajmere, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur and Bellary, the barometric changes have again been very irregular and small. Readings are now highest in the extreme south and lowest in the extreme north. The baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds at Goa, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Bombay show a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Madras and Nagpur and fresh to light in other districts. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karwar and Raipur, 16 at Rajkot, 14 at Akola and Ajmere and 12 at Khandwa and Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the average everywhere except locally at Belgaum, Bangalore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. The highest maximum was 116° at Jacobabad. Except in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at Agra, Negapatam and Akola, in Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana, the night temperature is hot in all districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 62° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are irregular and the sky is more or less clouded in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and at Veraval and Jabalpore. Over half an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Coimbatore, Belgaum, Goa and Cochin. The isobars as well as is abnormals show the existence of a low pressure area or depression to the westwards of Mangalore in the Arabian Sea and it is probable that the weather there is disturbed, and strong winds with rain are blowing. The weather on and off the West Coast between Calicut and Bombay is suspicious, and there are signs of its being unsettled. Conditions are very favourable for more rain on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th May, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·715
Temperature of the Air	88·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	92·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·5
General Directions of Wind *	N N W, W S W, W, S S W, S W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	196

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad or can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line is interrupted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each, in Brass of Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES. Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BISCUITS prepared from MELLIN'S FOOD.—Specially recommended for Invalids and Delicate Persons. Made fresh every day in our own Factory. Per lb., Re. 1-4.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—MALTA Kidney SEED POTATOES. A small shipment received in case of ½ cwt each. Apply "54," Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department).—SUPPLIES Books on Quarterly, Half-yearly, and Yearly Subscription to Families, Book-Clubs, Hotels, Messes and Public Institutions in Bombay and its Suburbs.

RECEIVED MUSICAL ALBUMS, of Superior kinds, Ornamental or Plain, of different Sizes, Rs. 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 to Rs. 100.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. SOMANJI.

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TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

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FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

THE price of Bar Silver and all other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged in London yesterday, the only fresh financial item of news being a further payment of about £150,000 in Gold into the Bank of England. Paris quotations were also unchanged, Silver in New York was ½ cent higher at 87 cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought 281,000 ounces of the metal at 87·10 to 87·15 cents.

To-day, Silver in London has advanced 3-16d. to 39⅞d. per oz.; while in New York a further rise of half-a-cent has taken place, at 87 cents, demand Exchange on London having receded ¼ cent to 4·88 dollars.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of 1d per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 1d. and 6s. 10½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yerterday was 2,580,000 qrs. or 10,000 qrs. less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was firm; but 38s. per qr., Ex-Quay, was still the quotation for Bombay Seed, to arrive.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4d. per lb.; and the price of Broach, Dholera, and Bengals, of all grades, was also put up to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for March and March-April deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for September-October. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm in sympathy with Cotton.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and arrivals dull; the Sales having been 5,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. Spot and Arrival prices show no further change. The day's Imports are 7,000 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Sales for the week ending yesterday were larger by 8,000 bales than in the week preceding, at 35,000 bales; but the amount forwarded was 7,000 bales less, at 41,000 bales. The Imports were 30,000 bales less, at 46,000 bales. The total Stock was the same as on the previous Friday; and was heavier by 530,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 693,000 bales than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had decreased during the week by 80,000 bales; but Surats were virtually in the same position. Below we give our usual comparative statement showing the increase in the total Supply and the decrease in the Supply of East Indians, compared with the two previous years. An advance of ⅛d. in the price of spot American Cotton, and of 3-64d. to 5-64d. in Arrivals was established during the week; and, as the former stood yesterday, it was 13-16d. lower than in the previous year at the same time, and 2 7-16d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 7 5-16 cents; but Futures for August were 5 points higher, at 7·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, making the week a heavier one than in either of the two preceding years; and the increase in Receipts now shown is 139,000 bales compared with those of last year to the same date, and 1,061,000 bales as against the figures in 1890.

To-day a further advance of 1-16 cent in the spot price has been established, at 7⅜ cents; but August Futures are two points lower, at 7·44 cents. The Receipts at the ports are 6,000 bales, going against the same quantity last year and 600 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	51,000	44,000	16,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	48,000	35,000	14,000
„ „ Continent	42,000	24,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6 740,000	6,601,000	5,679,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,994,000	2,998,000	2,641,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,299,000	2,317,000	1,996,000
„ Stock in the Ports	750,000	444,000	229,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,180,000	3,123,190	2,385,160
„ „ Surats	463,000	588,550	727,950

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,729,000	1,198,520	1,038,070
„ London	16,000	18,000	12,000
American afloat	80,000	145,000	40,000
East Indian „	20,000	20,000	65,000
Total	1,845,000	1,381,520	1,153,070
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4 13-16d.	6 7-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 5-16d.	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	1d.	1¾d.

Our local market for the staple has been firm and active in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool and New York, and our quotations for Dholleras and Bengals are Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy higher, others being unchanged. Out of the total Sales of 4,600 bales reported, exporters are credited with 2,700 bales, consisting of 600 each of Malkapur, at Rs. 170-73½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 172-74; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 151-62; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 173; 200 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 174½; and Akola, at Rs. 172; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 160; and Pachora, at Rs. 103½; and 50 each, of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 170; and Mowa, at Rs. 166½; while the Mills took 1,900 bales, made up of 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 174; 300 each of Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 173; and Barsee, at Rs. 176-8; and 100 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 170; Ujein, at Rs. 170; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 165; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady with a moderate business passing for export. *Pessy* has advanced one anna per candy; other descriptions are unchanged. The following are closing quotations this evening:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	5-3-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-0-6	„
Red Delhi	„	4-10-6	„

Seeds have become firm in tone, and a considerable business has been done, *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* having advanced ⅞ to 1½ anna per cwt, as follows:—

Linseed .... Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat „ 7-9-0
„ „ Cawnpore „ 6-11-0 to „ 6-13-0 „
„ Red „ 6-3-0 to „ 6-5-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,588	bales.
Wheat	65,724	cwt.
Linseed	18,754	„
Rapeseed	10,292	„
Gingellyseed	1,557	„
Poppyseed	5,985	„
Groundnut	1,427	„
Castorseed	2,683	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A May loading steamer has been fixed at 17s. 3d. per ton for one picked port.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firmer, all round, with only one ready buyer for three months' sight Credits, who very soon raised his rate 1-32d., but for delivery after the mail 1s. 3⅜d. was offering in one direction, without much business resulting. For Bank remittance we hear of no demand at our quotations at foot, and close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Credits	Do.	1s. 3⅜ to 13-32d.	„
Francs	Do.	1·62	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady throughout the day at an advance of ⅛ on last evening's closing rates, final quotations this evening being 108 3-16 for Fours for Cash, and 108⅜ for the 30th of May account. 4½ per Cents are still quoted at 104⅝, nominal.

SHARES.—We note an advance of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay and Sholapore mill shares; and of Rs. 10 in Presidency, at our revised quotations. Otherwise the market is unchanged and quiet.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 7.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·3

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

6 a.m. .. .. 81·9
10 a.m. .. .. 87·4
2 p.m. .. .. 90·3
4 p.m. .. .. 88·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TENNENT—April 17, at Blackheath, wife of C S Tennent, of Penang, Straits Settlements, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHALMERS—VAN B. SANDAU—April 19, at the parish church, Bromley, Kent, Dalzell Henry, son of late Rev. F Chalmers, formerly Major in Madras Army, to Katie Tyndale, daughter of late Frederick van Sandau, of Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells.

DUNLOP—CHRISTIE—April 19, at Christ Church, Ealing, Nathaniel Harvie, son of M Dunlop, of Glasgow, to Katie Louise, daughter of late T B Christie, M D, C I E.

JOHNSTONE—HUDSON—April 18, at the Church of St Mary Abbot, Kensington, J Johnstone, B A, M B, C M, F R C S, son of late Rev W Johnstone, M A, Port Chalmers, New Zealand, to Rose Ethel, daughter of W L Hudson, late of Manchester.

DEATHS.

GEORGE—April 14, at Willesden-lane, N W, J C F George, New Oriental Bank Corporation, Kandy, Ceylon, formerly of Singapore, aged 55.

MILLER—April 14, at Norwood, Evelyn, wife of P S Miller, Madras Police.

SPENCER-WARWICK—April 6, on board H M S Crocodile, in the Red Sea, Mary Constance, daughter of C Spencer-Warwick, Devonshire Regt, aged four months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—CULLEN—April 27, at Saugor, C P, by the Revd Father Raphael, OC, A H L Barclay, EAC, to Miss Myne Cullen.

McCARTHY—LYONS—April 26, at the R C Chapel, Ajmere, John Austin McCarthy, Government Telegraph Department, to Kathleen Benigna (Katie), youngest daughter of the late Charles Lyons, Public Works Department.

DEATHS.

BRIDGMAN—May 2, at his residence, Lehra, Gorakhpur, John Hall Bridgman, aged 92 years and 8 months.

BRENNAN—April 27, at Allahabad, Nancy, relict of the late John Brennan, Riding Master, 1st European Light Cavalry, aged 63 years and 5 months.

GALLOIS—March 29, at his residence, Nivolas, France, Eugene Gallois, formerly Manager of Messrs Les Payen and Cie's Silk Filatures, Berhampore, of influenza, aged 52.

MEERZA—May 1, at Rajah's Kotee, Moorshidabad, Benjamin Munsoor Ali Meerza, beloved son of V A and Lizzie Meerza, aged one year, five months, and one day.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1892.

WE referred a few days since to a project that has been under discussion in South Australia for the settlement of Anglo-Indians in that colony. The promoter of the scheme is Mr. J. T. Christie, C.I.E., District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, who has recently devoted a few months' leave in Australia to inquiring into the facilities which the country affords for such an undertaking. When we speak of Mr. Christie as the "promoter" of a scheme the expression should be interpreted in a very limited sense. Mr. Christie, we understand, went to Australia with no other object than to see for himself how far the accounts that others have given of the suitability of Australia for settlement by Anglo-Indians may be relied on. He has brought back no formulated project; but he has brought a good deal of information which he will shortly find an opportunity of laying before the public, and we believe he has also brought with him some very decided convictions as to the possibilities that would attend upon such an enterprise. Meantime Mr. Christie is anxious to place himself in communication with people in this country who are interested in the subject, and especially with those who have been in Australia and have made on the spot independent inquiries similar to his own. There must be a good deal of information on the subject available in India, and before any definite project can be formed it will be necessary that this should be collected, and that there should be a free interchange of ideas. It seems that Mr. Christie was moved to take the matter in hand by an account that was published last year by a civil engineer in this country of a visit paid to two famous irrigation colonies on the River Murray, at Renmark and Mildura, known as the Chaffey Colonies. These were established by two enterprising Californians, the Brothers Chaffey, and thus far they have been an undoubted and conspicuous success. One of the two settlements—that at Mildura—is pointed to as an example of what a colony of retired Indian officials—and their sons—could accomplish. Here the colonists are almost entirely young men of education and of good birth, who have for the most part been in public schools at home, and who, having failed to find a career in the services or the professions, have settled on one of the Chaffey farms, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. Three or four of them join in taking up an estate; and they go through all the hard experience incidental to the life of new communities, ploughing their own land, and even cooking their own dinner. The organizers of the colony are a kind of earthly Providence to the settlers. There is nothing that Chaffey Brothers will not do for them, from the building of a house, or the setting up of a saw mill or a jam factory, to the bringing out of a wife—provided the service will pay them. Their chief service, however, is in conducting the water of the Murray River to each farm as it is taken up. The land thus irrigated is rich and productive. It will grow excellent wheat crops, and fruit and vegetables in abundance. Whoever goes there, however, should, it is said, in addition to the purchase money of the farm, have enough to live upon for the first five years. After that the farm will yield a good increase.

All this is promising enough, and if settlements were confined to the banks of the debatable border river, the Murray, there would even then be room, within or without the Chaffey Brothers' territory for as many retired Anglo-Indians as wish to plant themselves and their belongings there. It must be said in justice to Mr. Christie that he has managed to smooth the way with the people of the country for the exodus in which he seems willing to play the part of Moses. To judge from the Adelaide newspapers nothing could have been more cordial than the reception which he met with in that city. The Governor, Lord Kintore, was sympathetic and helpful. A meeting of the most influential men in the colony, at which Mr. Christie expounded his views, was largely attended, and the Chief Justice of South Australia, who presided, spoke with great cordiality of the Anglo-Indian community, acknowledged their warm-hearted hospitality towards Australians, and affirmed that South Australia presented all the conditions of climate and soil which should attract officers retiring from service in India. The Chief Justice also described Anglo-Indians as "for the most part men possessed of a fair amount of capital," and said that their splendid achievements in the past in the Indian Empire pointed them out as men who, if they were to settle in South Australia, would do much for the advancement of that province. To the key note of hope and hospitality thus struck by the Chief Justice all the speeches were attuned, and it was evident that whether the prospects of an Anglo-Indian Colony in South Australia are good or bad the project is blessed beforehand with the good will of the South Australians. Thus far the result of this meeting has been the formation, at Adelaide, of a provisional "Board of advice and correspondence," upon which several of the most influential men in the colony have consented to serve. It has now to be seen what view will be taken in India itself of the general idea that has been so warmly welcomed in Australia. We have already expressed decided doubts as to the practicability of the enterprise, and though we hope that it will receive the fullest and the fairest consideration, we are bound to say that there is nothing in Mr. Christie's statement, as reported in the Adelaide papers, which removes those doubts. There is, of course, the initial difficulty that the Anglo-Indian official, when he has done his work in India, is, as a rule, totally unfitted for starting life afresh in so totally new a character as that of a colonial farmer. In the first place the new life would be repugnant to him; in the second place he would be unfitted for it by habit, training, and capability. Mr. Christie is very sanguine, but we doubt if half-a-dozen civilians or men in command of regiments who are near retirement would take an Australian farm as a gift if the conditions of the gift were that they must work upon it. It is easy enough to say that the men and the sons of men who have made India would do themselves no discredit in Australia. They would do themselves no discredit; but the question is, would the life they would have to lead be tolerable to them, and would they ever see back again the money they had laid out on their holdings?

The provocations to seek a settlement in new lands for the pensioned servants of Government and their children are no doubt strong enough. The disastrous vagaries of the rupee are not to be included in them—for that degraded coin is not worth more in Adelaide than it is in London—except so far as they tend to discourage Europeans from seeking a career in India. But Mr. Christie correctly indicated the tendencies of the time when he said that the increased number of educated Indians who are finding their way into the higher posts in Government service was one of the causes which led Anglo-Indians to seek elsewhere for openings for their children. Everything is now against the uninterrupted succession in Government service of father and son which is one of the most interesting features in the history of British rule in this country. If a British official has to choose between taking the chance of getting an Uncovenanted appointment for his son, and sending him to one of the farms on the Murray River, the reasons for taking the latter course are strong and practical, not the least amongst them being the tendency of which the recent orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission are a conspicuous example. The prevailing ideas on the subject find expression in the phrase that India is "played out" as a field for the employment of young Englishmen, whether born in the country or not. Those of them who do not mind grooming their own horses and handling the plough will think that it is no use competing against the Brahmin, who is much too superior a being for work of that kind, and they will look towards Australia rather than to India as the land of hope. If Mr. Christie can suggest means by which young men of this class, who have hitherto sought a career in the police or the revenue survey, or other Uncovenanted branches of the Public Service, can be made to turn their faces towards Australia he may do a service to his order. But it is difficult to see how they are to take their fathers with them, to say nothing of those by no means "negligeable quantities" their mothers and sisters. For the Anglo-Indian family is made up of two sexes—a truism so unassailable that we should not have thought of mentioning it if it had not been so strangely left out of sight in this inquiry. It is a great thing to grow potatoes, but the grower, like the potatoes themselves, is obstinately dependent upon his environment, and the social life of a farm on the Murray River would present contrasts with the life of an Indian station which must at all events be taken into account when we are recommending a retired Collector or District Judge, or Commander of a regiment to foreswear the mild elegances of Bath, Cheltenham, and Bayswater, and take his boys and girls to a South Australian farm.

AFTER the merchants come the bankers. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has dared, in defiance of all the supply and demand orthodoxies, to advise Government to take up the currency question, and now the Eastern Bank directors are saying things wildly inconsistent with the assumption that matters will right themselves and that the best thing to do is to let silver find its natural level. From two of the leading Eastern Banks protests against the comforting dogmas of the monometallists have lately come. At the meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in London last month, Mr. Paterson, the chairman, referred to the necessity that had been forced upon the Bank by the recent depreciation of silver of transferring £50,000 from the reserve fund and holding it in suspense against contingencies. The question of the currency, he added, had become an imperial one, which could no longer be ignored without detriment to our merchants, manufacturers, and to the financial position of the Government of India. The cash balances of the Bank were larger than they liked to see them, but it had been difficult to lend money with safety in India, and was likely to become more so. Mr. Paterson described the currency question as "the predominating subject on all sides, except in the House of Commons." That reservation, however, must soon cease to be applicable, for even the House of Commons will see that matters cannot long remain as they are. Even more emphatic than Mr. Paterson's remarks were those made by Mr. Maitland, the chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Mr. Maitland described the Eastern trade as "unsettled and demoralized" in consequence of the drop in silver. "One thing was quite certain, and that was that these violent fluctuations in exchange were undermining our trade with all silver-using countries by introducing into it a strong element of speculation and uncertainty, which could only bring about loss and even disaster. In fact it had already done so." After giving an illustration of the mischief that had been wrought both to the exporter at home and the exporter in India through the instability of exchange, Mr. Maitland insisted upon the urgent necessity there was for "action which would give some sort of stability to exchange with silver-using countries." But the call to action does not come from British merchants and bankers alone. Far more urgent than anything that has been said on this subject in Manchester and in London is the news that comes from America concerning the probable course of the silver question in that country. It is clear that we shall not have long to wait for the attack, now definitely threatened, which the anti-silver interest intend to make upon the present Act. Matters, it is thought, will remain as they are until after the Presidential Election, and then the party of action will be, not as hitherto, the friends of the Silver Coinage Act, but its opponents. The *Times'* correspondent points out that financial and economic necessities are sure to create a powerful party who will urge a radical modification of the present law, by the partial or total stoppage of monthly silver buying, and the adoption of other needful precautions to maintain the integrity of the coinage of the United States. The Philadelphia and New York Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations have already petitioned Congress to stop silver purchases, and their representations cannot long be ignored in the face of the increasing hoards of silver in the Treasury, where dollars and bullion are stored to the extent of over four hundred and twenty millions dollars. It is well that we should know what is before us, and bad though the outlook is, it would be worse if there were any reason to believe that the Government of India are not alive to the possibility of an additional two-and-a-half to four-and-a-half million ounces of silver being thrown upon the market every month before long.

IT is believed that one good result of the report of Lord Wantage's Committee will be the triumph of Colonel Burnett's long advocacy of the improvement of soldiers' rations. Although the necessity for an enhanced rate of pay is very widely recognised, it cannot be hoped that any increase will be granted in the near future. Meantime many commanding officers agree with Colonel Burnett as to the possibility of utilising more advantageously the rations at present issued to the soldiers, and are endeavouring to benefit their men in this respect, so as to remove at least one of the many grounds of complaint. Of course, grumbling is a soldier's prerogative, and the luxury will be indulged in until the millenium when the International Peace and Arbitration Society shall have brought about the transfer of every fighting man to the Reserve. But the improvement of the dietary will at least terminate one cause of discontent. A military contemporary, to hand by last mail, devotes some attention to this subject, having learnt "with positive pleasure" that the British soldier is no worse off than the foreigner in the matter of dietary. The German service papers are discussing the subject which Colonel Burnett and his friends have made a patient study. "How to improve the dietary of our men without increasing the expense?" is the problem which the foreign journals are endeavouring to solve. The *Broad Arrow* has taken up the subject, and enters into very minute detail in the endeavour to show how it may be done. Lieutenant Keim is the Colonel Burnett of the German Army, and it is his views that the *Broad Arrow* adopts in its dissertation. The meat ration, he maintains, is sufficient, and if the bones be properly utilised in the making of soup he demonstrates pretty clearly that an additional daily meal may be provided. Really Lieutenant Keim's scheme differs very little from Colonel Burnett's adaptation of Colonel Lindsay's idea. The French army has no more liberal rations than our own, but their soldiers are able to do very much more with them. As our contemporary asserts, the French workingman can live and thrive on a sum which an Englishman would regard as hopelessly inadequate. Company cooks in the British Army are, perhaps, the most incapable in the world, and wastefulness and extravagance are in existing circumstances only natural. A company cook should undergo a practical course of training, for without this it is mere waste of time to preach theories and propound ideas. There can be little doubt that the improvement of dietary will do much to make the soldier more satisfied with his lot; failing an increase of pay it is what the soldier would most heartily appreciate.

A LETTER received by this mail from a Conservative member who is in a position to know a good deal concerning the intentions of the Government speaks pretty confidently of a dissolution in July. The same informant says that there is a growing belief amongst the Conservatives that Mr. Gladstone will not have a majority.

THE drought in Kashmir is becoming alarming. The water in the Jhelum is as low now as it is in January, and if it does not rain soon, a famine is apprehended. The weather has been abnormally warm.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th April 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891, of 254,106 maunds and Rs. 39,352 in the earnings.

A DREADFUL tragedy was enacted, on Monday, at Gujarkhan. A man, having become fully aware of the infidelity of his wife, killed her outright on the spot where she was found with her paramour, and in his attempt to kill the latter he has slain five other men, missing his intended victim every time. The man was subsequently arrested.

PAUL EUGENE CAMMIADE, lately a student in the Presidency College, Madras, has been awarded the Government of India Scholarship of £200 per annum, and proceeds to England shortly to enter upon his studies. He is the third scholar who has been appointed in Madras, the first being Mr. C. Krishnan, B. A., also of the Presidency College, and the second, Mr. F. X. D'Souza, of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

A CASE of abandoning a child by a Hindu widow was tried at the last Burdwan Sessions. The child was thrown in a jungle, where its life was curiously saved by a dog, who kept there watch and ward against the attack of jackals during the whole of the night. The woman admitted that it was her child, but denied throwing it away. As there was no evidence on this point, she was acquitted.

IN the event of the failure of the next rains the Madras Government will, says the *Englishman*, probably take up the Nellore-Ponneri section of the Madras-Bezwada Railway as a famine relief-work. Why cannot the work be commenced at once? The Government of India seems very averse to this sort of famine relief, preferring the construction of roads—which are not wanted and are not maintained when made.

MR. GEORGE BICKLE, who has been appointed Registrar of the University of Madras, was educated at the Normal College, at Battersea. He joined the Madras Educational Department, says the local *Mail*, in 1857, his first appointment being Assistant Master in the Government Normal School. He acted as Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations from April 1873 to May 1874. He possesses no University Degree, which would seem a somewhat anomalous distinction for a Registrar; but doubtless his thirty-five years' service in the Educational Department was held by the Syndicate to amply justify his appointment.

THE Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Marseilles on Easter Tuesday, in the Peshawur, which was twenty-four hours late on account of a gale in the Mediterranean. Lady Lansdowne was to leave on the same evening for London.

THE executive council of the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Association met, on Wednesday evening, and unanimously joined in a request to Mr. A. O. Hume to become the Liberal candidate for the division. Mr. Hume explained with regret that his work in India for six months in the year precluded him from sitting in Parliament.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a crowded meeting of the Primrose League, held at Covent Garden yesterday, urged the paramount importance of the Irish question.

Parliament, his Lordship said, had no right to sell Ulster into slavery. Home Rule did not mean a message of peace for Ireland, but a civil and religious war.

DESTITUTE ALIENS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour in reply to a question said Government were anxiously considering the question of legislation for enabling them to control the influx of destitute aliens into Great Britain.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

The India Councils Bill has passed through the Committee stage.

THE ANARCHIST PROSECUTION.

Mr. Mowbray, the publisher of the Anarchist paper *Commonweal*, has been acquitted, but Mr. Nicholls, the editor, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

EMIN PACHA.

It is reported that Emin Pacha has died from small-pox while on his way to the Coast.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ARMY RESERVES.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Stanhope has written to the Railway Companies in the Kingdom and the County Councils, urging the employment of Army reserve men on the lines of railway and in the police.

ORME'S CONDITION.

The Duke of Westminster considers it next to impossible to run Orme in the Derby.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

Most of the Republican State Conventions have elected delegates for the National Convention. Only five are in favor of the re-nomination of President Harrison.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased 281,000 ounces of silver at 87·10 to 87·15.

EXPORT OF CEREALS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 6.

The free export of all cereals from Russia is imminent.

THE DEATH OF SIR H. AND MISS HARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Further details regarding the death of Sir Henry Harrison and his daughter show that they were staying as guests of the Commissioner. Sir Henry was in excellent health and daily engaged inspecting offices and examining the Chittagong settlement; while the girls only the day before had beaten the station at tennis. On Wednesday he and they played tennis and went for a drive without changing. Both were taken ill that night. The doctor called pronounced it a bilious attack, but before morning the attack was pronounced to be cholera. Sir Henry died at eleven o'clock and Miss Harrison at half-past four on Thursday. All the offices were closed in Chittagong, and here the Municipal office and Board of Revenue were closed while some of the social fixtures were postponed in respect to his memory.

THE DUFFERIN FUND COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has joined the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

THE AMIR'S REPLY TO NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

The Amir of Kabul is said to be engaged writing a pamphlet in reply to various newspaper attacks made upon his administration.

SANCTION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE KRISTNA CANAL.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, from loan funds, of the Kristna Canal, in the Satara district, at a cost of 8¾ lakhs.

A FINANCE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant-General's Department, Bengal, acts as Under-Secretary in the Financial Department during Mr. Gamble's absence, on leave.

THE HEALTH OF SRINAGAR.

Another officer has, we regret to say, died at Srinagar, Lieutenant O'Leary, No. 2 Mountain Battery, at Jutogh, having succumbed to typhoid.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

The Nepalese authorities have now made all arrangements for handing over the Raja of Sikkim to the British authorities on the Darjeeling border.

THE EURASIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The acting President of the Eurasian Association, in discussing the Eurasian Garrison Artillery scheme in the Association's newspaper, says that the committee have prepared a full report, which will be submitted to the council of the Association in a few days. During his recent visit to Ooty, he said, he interviewed several officials at army head-quarters with the result that he is convinced that the scheme is guaranteed the heartiest support from the Madras authorities.

THE BURMA CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlock Pritchard has received a year's extension of office as Accountant-General, Military Accounts.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 7.

His Highness the Nizam left Hyderabad, three days ago for Warrangal. He will be absent for a fortnight.

Mr. Plowden left for Ootacamund last Tuesday. The Minister gave a small breakfast at Asmangudh this morning to Mr. Irwin, First Assistant Resident.

Major Dowse and Officers of the Suffolk Regiment resume their fortnightly "at homes" on Monday next.

The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah's son, the Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson, went out shooting last week a few miles from Hyderabad, and killed two panthers and a hyena.

THE MONSOON AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 7.

Yesterday evening three inches and a quarter of rain fell at Kolhapur, the total to date being seven inches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Frazer, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe, from Shanghai, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The s. s. Bombay arrived here this morning.

SHANGHAI, MAY 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

Mail steamer Oriental from Suez arrived.
Mail steamer Aden from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

F. G. Oomra 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with cotton.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton..........	35,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats..............	3,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	46,000	„
„ „ „ Surats........	5,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton 1,729,000		„
„ „ „ Surats...........	40,000	„
„ „ Stock in London	16,000	„

THE GAEKWAR'S DEPARTURE.

ON Saturday morning, his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai, their two sons, Fatesingrao and Jasingrao, Mrs. Sampatrao Gaekwar, Bajirao Mama Saheb, father-in-law to his Highness, Anandrao Gaekwar, Shrimant Auchitrao Gaekwar, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. Pestonjee Khandallawalla, Private Secretary, &c., arrived in Bombay from Khandalla by special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was met by Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Rao Bahadur Luxman Jagannath, Ambalal Shakerlal, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Messrs. Dinshaw Ardeshir Talyarkhan, Jamshedjee Ardeshir Dalal, Bhaskerao Balkrishna Pitale, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Nawab Mir Zoolfikar Ali Khan, Vandravandass Purshotamdass, Sarang Pani, Pestonjee Cursetjee Thanawalla, Dr. Batukram S. Mehta, Tunsukram Mansukram Soorajram, Captain Cate, &c. His Highness, on alighting from the train, shook hands with those present, entered a carriage-and-pair in company of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and drove over to Chowpatty to the bungalow of Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, followed by her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Sahiba, and Mrs. Sampatrao Gaekwar in another carriage belonging to Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai. Mr. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, superintended the arrangements for the safe arrival of his Highness and party.

Having rested for a short time at Mr. Ghellabhai's bungalow, the Gaekwar's party had to keep themselves ready to start for the Apollo Bunder for the mail steamer Rome. The Gaekwar, having expressed his thanks to Mr. Ghellabhai for the preparations made for his temporary accommodation, with which he was greatly pleased, entered a carriage-and-pair in company of Dewan Manibhai, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, and Mr. Pestonjee Khundallawalla, and drove over to the bunder, preceded in another carriage by her Highness the Maharani, which was protected by elegant screens from the public gaze. Arriving at the bunder at 12-30 p.m., his Highness shook hands with many of those who had met there to wish him *bon voyage*, among whom were Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds, Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Ambalal Sakurlal, Chief Justice, Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal, Dr. Shumsoodin, Chief Medical Officer, Rao Saheb Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Ghanesham Nilkanth Nadkarni, Nawab Mir Zoolfikar Ali Khan, &c. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to his Highness by Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vundravandass Purshotundas, and many others until the floral burden of honour was found too heavy for his Highness, and had to be partially transferred to others. Her Highness the Maharani first left the bunder in a steam-launch with the other ladies of the party, and was followed in another launch by his Highness, who was accompanied to the mail boat by several of those present, and was cheered by others who remained ashore as the launch moved away.

WRECKS ON THE KATHIAWAR COAST.

THE s. s. Akbar, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda, under the command of Captain G. Baldwin, reports that during the voyage she experienced moderate S.-W. Monsoon from 50° E. to 60° E. after which strong N.-W. gales, moderating to within 300 miles of Bombay. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, reports that she experienced fine weather with variable winds, and moderate S.-W. swell. Between Cutch Mandvi and Kathiawar the coast was strewed with the wreckage of native craft. Fifteen bugalows are reported to have foundered outside.

SEA SHORE STUDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am tempted to suggest that the letters "P.A." attached to a letter in your issue of yesterday stand for Prudish Ass. Surely, Sir, we can get on well enough in this country without forcing our purely conventional and often mischievous ideas of decorum on its permanent inhabitants.—Yours, &c.,

7th May, 1892. F. N. T.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

MATTERS must be very bad politically when Sir William Harcourt makes a dull speech. That descendant of kings is frequently abused by his opponents for other sins, but his bitterest enemy cannot accuse him of making speeches wanting in what to employ an expressive monosyllable is called "go." But in his deliverance in the New Forest yesterday, the second-in-command of the Liberal party was spiritless and heavy as any bucolic knight of the shire—Mr. Chaplin for example, the statesman who according to an odd fancy of the *Daily News* is in training to succeed, at no distant date, Mr. Balfour as leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons. This suggestion, made a few days ago with all the accustomed gravity of Bouverie-street, is on a par with the belief of certain otherwise sane and sober Scotch politicians that Mr. Campbell Bannerman, a superior Mr. W. H. Smith, is destined to wear Mr. Gladstone's mantle. Mr. Chaplin has certainly done well with his Agricultural Holdings Bill, which books as if it were going to be the *piece de resistance* of the Session, and he is the most active platform speaker in England, but he is not going to oust Mr. Balfour from the Treasury. Of course the policy of a section of the Liberal party is to praise Mr. Balfour's colleagues at the expense of their leader; to deny his talents; and to show that he is a failure in his present position. The sudden discovery of such commanding qualities in the Squire of Blankney may not be unconnected with this desperate effort to belittle the "nephew of Lord Salisbury." I have said that this is the policy of a section of the Liberal party. That the premature, indiscriminate, and wholesale condemnation of Mr. Balfour as a leader is not approved by all of Mr. Gladstone's followers is shown by the speech of Mr. H. H. Fowler at Wolverhampton. Mr. Fowler is the one politician of the foremost rank on the Liberal side, who may be said to have greatly advanced in public favour since the existing Parliament was elected. Whatever may be in store for Mr. Labouchere and other ambitious free lances, Mr. Fowler is certain to be in the next Cabinet, or perhaps I should say the next Gladstonian Cabinet. Not that there is much doubt about the result of the General Election. Everything points to the Liberals sweeping the constituencies as the saying is unless some unforeseen circumstances should occur. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and that is one of the reasons why some Gladstonians are anxious that the dissolution should be hastened rather than postponed until the autumn. Sir William Harcourt appears to be indifferent about dates so long as the fight does not take place on the old register, but even he must not be altogether pleased with the symptoms of further disintegration among the Nationalists, and with the effect that the altered condition of things may if carried further have upon the Liberal cause. Last week I alluded to the friction between Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon. Since then a good deal has been written to show that the Nationalists as distinguished from the Parnellites or Redmondites are split up into several sections—Healyites, O'Brien-Dillonites, Neutrals, and McCarthyites. The Irish Fourth Party is amusingly described as unique. It consists, we are told, of Messrs. Justin McCarthy *pere et fils*. I had the other day a conversation with a prominent member of the "Bantry gang," *i. e.*, the Healyites, and he assured me that the reports alluded to were unfounded and misleading. He did not, however, deny that Mr. John Dillon strongly resents his treatment with respect to the control of the *Freeman's Journal-cum-National Press*. Mr. Gladstone may shut his eyes to the fact, but with Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon at daggers drawn and a large portion of the Irish members suspicious of his intentions he cannot feel quite so confident of a smooth course as he could feel a year ago. The two things I have mentioned are quite enough to cause him uneasiness even if all the other things about the state of the Irish party are untrue. In the coming debate that Mr. Blane so inconveniently intends to raise a strong effort will be made to extract some definite explanation from the Liberal leaders as to their Home Rule scheme, but in the not very probable event of their curiosity being granted many Tories would be rather sorry, as it would deprive them of a cry which, judging from the persistence with which it is utilized, must be of value to the Unionist party. Mr. McCarthy has just been explaining that Ireland wants a government like that of Canada, and the statement is attracting considerable attention in Conservative circles, perhaps more than it deserves if Mr. McCarthy's party is so extremely attenuated.

The unresting Mr. Gladstone has fluttered the dovecotes of the female politicians by the uncompromising attitude he has taken up against the woman's suffrage movement in his pamphlet published this week. The, *Pall Mall Gazette*, which gallantly continues to champion the cause of the strong-minded sisterhood, hints that Mr. Gladstone has taken the unusual course of publishing his views in the form of a *brochure* in order to heal up the division that has appeared in the Women's Liberal Federation on this subject. It remains to be seen whether the Liberal ladies will abandon their "rights" at the bidding of their leader. If that was Mr. Gladstone's intention in writing the pamphlet he must have forgotten certain well-known lines, which I believe are considered by some people to contain at least a grain of truth—

> "The man's a fool who tries by force or skill
> To stem the current of a woman's will;
> For if she will, she will, you may depend on't,
> And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't."

Mr. Hume who is back in England has up to the present taken no public notice of the censure passed upon his recent ill-judged letter to members of the National Congress, and he still remains a colleague of the gentlemen who thought it their duty to disavow his peculiar views. I have reason to believe that if Sir William Wedderburn had been present when the question came up for consideration he would not have joined in the protest. I do not wish to imply that Sir William agrees with Mr. Hume's conclusions or approves of the manner in which they were set forth, but his opinion I believe is that it would be time enough for the London Committee to take action when their conduct was called into account. I may say that the whole affair has excited but little interest in this country. This may be due to the fact that Mr. Hume is now pretty well-known here, and that as a politician English people decline to take him seriously. His amazing indiscretions do not appear to have injured his credit among the Gladstonians of Dulwich, for since his return to this country he has been invited to come forward as a candidate for that constituency. He has, however, declined on the ground that "his work in India for six months in the year precludes him from sitting in Parliament." He evidently does not mean to retire from the movement to please his English Parliamentary friends, who doubtless consider his impulsive zeal rather embarrassing. Another reason why Mr. Hume may have refused the Dulwich invitation is that there is little chance of success against the present member, Mr. Maple of furniture fame.

It is announced this morning that your former Surgeon-General, Sir Guyer Hunter, will not seek re-election for the Hackney Division which he has represented since 1885. His health has been, I regret to say, very indifferent of late, and he does not feel equal to the strain of Parliamentary life. Sir Guyer, though a silent member, is not an idle one. I hardly know any M. P. who devotes himself with more assiduity to the less obtrusive duties of a legislator. He has done excellent work on Committees, and his disappearance from public life will be regretted by many Liberals as well as Conservatives. At the General Election of 1886 he had a majority of more than a thousand, but the County Council victories have put heart into his opponents, and they are indulging hopes of winning at the next contest. This East End constituency seems to have a liking for Anglo-Indians, for there is a probability that Sir Guyer's place will be taken by another distinguished Bombayite, Sir Andrew Scoble. He is not unknown in that part of the metropolis having, it will be remembered, stood against Sir Charles Russell when he went down for re-election on being appointed Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's short-lived Ministry. On that occasion Sir Andrew polled only 1,979 votes as compared with 3,174 given for the Crown lawyer, but the contest was an unequal one, and he could hardly have expected to do better in the circumstances. That was not the first occasion on which Sir Andrew had tried to enter the House of Commons. In 1880 he was one of the Tory candidates for Shrewsbury, and came within about 250 of one of his rivals. If Sir Andrew agrees to stand for Central Hackney his persistency and pluck will no doubt tell in his favour among a class of people who whatever may be their deficiencies in other respects are quite as much impressed as others in more fortunate situations by the spectacle of never-failing courage.

The proposed visit of natives of India to Oldham to punish Mr. J. M. Maclean for his attack on the Bengalees has for the present at all events fallen through, but to-morrow there is to be what is called a great demonstration of Liberals in the offending member's constituency, and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji has been specially invited to attend as a representative of the outraged inhabitants of the Eastern province. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is to preside. It will be seen that while the Liberals are not anxious to see Mr. Dadabhoy in Parliament or for the matter of that any Asiatic, they are not unwilling to make use of his services by parading him as the victim of Lord Salisbury's gibes, and flouts and jeers. Mr. Dadabhoy's speech on Saturday may not lose Mr. Maclean his seat, but it will probably do him some harm, and he is not so strong I believe in Oldham as to be indifferent to the detachment of a few votes here and there. If the truth were known he is probably sorry that in the heat of debate he was betrayed into the employment of certain expressions that have raised the ire of Mr. Dadabhoy and his faithful young friends. An irreverent Conservative journalist, commenting upon the pamphlet that has probably reached you, refers to the quarrel between Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Schnadhorst as an illustration of our cosmopolitanism. Says the writer:—"Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee—'black man' as Lord Salisbury once described him, 'foredoomed nigger,' as he is said to have been previously spoken of by a prominent Gladstonian—attacks Mr. Schnadhorst—"peculiar name, very," as Mr. Disraeli would have said—because Mr. Schnadhorst promised Mr. Dadabhoy a seat and then so to speak knocked it from under him. And when the Zoroastrian gentleman writes to his German friend he is 'subjected to the ignominy' of having his letters returned by Mr. Schnadhorst unopened and unread. We confess we cannot see the ignominy."

The Indian Councils Bill goes into Committee, on Monday, and the telegraph will have informed you of the fate of the amendments which appear in the House of Commons' order book. Mr. Curzon, it was thought, would take the opportunity in speaking at Southport, on Wednesday, to say something about the measure, but he made no allusion to India. His speech, which dealt entirely with party politics—and many persons are as glad as others are sorry that the Councils Bill is not a matter of party politics—was prefaced with a characteristically moderate announcement. It might, said the young Minister, be regarded as a proof both of his devotion to duty and to his constituents that he should have sacrificed a hardly-earned and sorely-needed holiday to spend his short Easter recess with his electors. Mr. Curzon will forgive me for remarking that his holiday has not been hardly-earned in the service of India. There are, reluctant as your readers may be to credit the statement, some people who work hard in the Department with which Mr. Curzon is ministerially connected, but the Parliamentary Under-Secretary is not one of them. His regular duties are confined to answering questions prepared for him by some one else, and the preparation of a very occasional full dress speech such as that he delivered on moving the second reading of the Councils Bill, and the one he will be called upon to make some weeks or months hence on the occasion of that dreary formality the so-called consideration of the Indian Budget. The Indian tax-payers who find the money for Mr. Curzon's salary may, therefore, console themselves with the reflection that they at all events are not the cause of his being over-worked. There is still a great deal of prejudice against Mr. Curzon on the part of old Parliamentary hands in consequence of his apparent—and I believe it is more apparent than real—assumption of lofty superiority, but all agree that he is doing what "work" is required of him as Under-Secretary of State for India with credit.

But the most successful of Lord Salisbury's young men is not the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, but Mr. James William Lowther, the new Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Lowther is doing extremely well, and he is a great improvement upon Sir James Fergusson, whose abilities are not of the same order as those of his successor. They are better suited to scolding female Post Office clerks for their flippancy and uncivility to the general public. Sir James's Easter gift to his fair subordinates has taken the form of what you in India would call a Government Resolution, which discloses a dreadful state of things. "Of the young women employed by the department there are some if not many whom it is impossible, says the Postmaster-General, to acquit of inattention and levity in the discharge of their official duties." Often in fact "they will keep a member of the public"—especially if he is not young and handsome—"waiting while they perhaps finish some idle conversation or complete a row of knitting; and even when they attend to the business in hand they do so not without airs and graces and as if on their part it were an act of condescension." This grave pronouncement has caused great perturbation among the petticoated clerks not only in the Post Office but elsewhere in the Metropolis by whom the amiable ex-Governor of Bombay is regarded as a tyrant and a monster! The sisterhood is a numerous one, and if in order to avenge the insult offered to their sex they took it into their heads to hold an indignation meeting in the Park nobody knows what might happen. If one Miss Cass could do so much injury to her Majesty's Government what might happen to the Ministry if several thousand Misses Cass rose in their might and appealed to the chivalrous instincts of a noble-minded British public. It is positively distressing to think that the unity of the kingdom may depend upon so slight a cause; At any rate we may expect in due course to hear that Sir James Fergusson has given an impetus—and it sadly wants one—to the Woman's Sufrage movement. "Wait till we have the power of voting for members of Parliament," the aggrieved spinsters will say, "and then we shall see whether a Postmaster-General has the impudence to talk so contemptuously about 'idle conversation' and a row of knitting!" After that will come the demand for a Post Mistress-General. Some cynics might say that we have already had old women at the head of affairs in St. Martins-le-Grand, and Mr. Henniker-Heaton might possibly be disposed to concur.

I understand that in the paper Sir W. Wedderburn will read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next week he intends to take the India Office to task for refusing to allow an agricultural bank to be started at Poona as an experiment. Possibly some gentlemen from Whitehall may be present to answer Sir William, and to show that in the action that department took it was not so open to censure as in certain quarters is supposed. In view of the interest that we hear is being taken in Madras in the proposal to give the scheme a trial in the Southern Presidency it is to be hoped that the subject will be well thrashed out at the meeting on Thursday next.

The *Times* in its latest review of Indian affairs pays Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree the compliment of quoting the "realistic narrative" he gave at the Society of Arts recently respecting the manner in which petitions to Parliament against the opium trade are got up in this country. "It is," says the *Times* with a fair amount of justification, "on the brute force of monster petitions signed by persons who have confessedly never studied the subject, but whose mere numbers are supposed to be able to concuss Parliament or to frighten candidates at a General Election that the anti-opium movement relies." Mr. Bhownuggree's statement is commended as that of a gentleman who has no conceivable interest in the subject except that his countrymen would be demoralized by the substitution of alcohol for opium.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of April 22, arrived in harbour on Saturday at 10 p.m. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R S Lock
Mr H A Soames
Mr and Mrs Scannell
Mr D Kellard
Lieut Swayne
Dr and Mrs Bowman
Mr L J Moos

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E Laycock
Mr R Moore
Lt Lord Chas Conyngham
Mr A King

FROM PORT SAID.—Mrs Norman.
FROM ADEN.—Mr Kendall.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE COURT.

THE Queen is in good health, and has expressed her great enjoyment of the sojourn at Costebelle. Her Majesty will leave on Monday for Cramstadt, where she will remain for a few days.

POLITICAL.

Tuesday being the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, primroses were worn by large numbers of people in London and in other parts of the country. The grave at Hughenden was decorated with many and costly wreaths and the statue in Parliament-square was similarly adorned.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Minister for Agriculture, delivered political speeches in Lincolnshire—on Monday at Louth and on Tuesday at Sleaford. Mr. Courtney, M.P., also spoke at Looe, Cornwall, and Mr. J. W., Lowther, M.P., at Penrith.

On Wednesday the Lord Chancellor spoke at Bristol; Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, at Birmingham; Mr. Curzon, M.P., at Southport; and Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., at Ringwood.

Mr. Gladstone has published a letter giving his reasons for withholding support to the Women's Franchise Bill.

IRELAND.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, the receipt of £76 was announced. Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., recalled attention to the fact that the Bishops and clergy of Ireland had supported Mr. Parnell as the head of the National party for some time after the verdict in the Divorce Court.

On Wednesday the National Federation met in Dublin, and the receipt of £90 was acknowledged. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., expressed confidence in Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party for a desire to meet the wishes of the Irish people.

Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has commenced an official tour through the congested districts of that country.

Daniel Hanley, a farm labourer, was executed on Tuesday in Wexford Gaol, having been convicted of the murder of a woman at Barndaring, Wicklow.

GENERAL.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in place of Sir A. West, retired. Mr. F. L. Robinson becomes Deputy Chairman, and Mr. T. Browning has been appointed a Commissioner.

Easter Monday was tolerably fine, and a large force of Volunteers and Regulars engaged in manœuvres and a sham fight at Dover. The movements and bearing of the Volunteers were highly praised by the commanding officer.

A heavy storm of wind and snow was experienced in London and the provinces on Friday night and Saturday morning, and telegraphic communication was considerably interrupted for several days.

A very large number of people, estimated at 100,000, visited Hampstead-heath on Easter Monday. In the evening a great crowd assembled at the railway station to return to London. The narrow staircase became blocked by a densely packed mass, for whose passage the entrance-gate of the platform was inadequate. The result was that eight persons, mostly children, were suffocated and many others were injured. A coroner's inquest was opened yesterday and was adjourned.

A pleasure boat was upset on Monday at Swanage, and three of the occupants were drowned. Two others were rescued by boats from the shore.

The Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., an eminent London Nonconformist minister, died on Saturday, aged 73. The death is also announced of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and Egyptologist.

The annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers was opened on Monday at Leeds, and the discussions have extended over the week.

The late Mrs. Sharp, of Glasgow, has bequeathed the whole of her property, estimated at from £30,000 to £40,000, to the Victoria Hospital in that city.

The results of the ballot among the Durham colliers on the question of continuing the strike show 28,151 in favour of it and 17,598 for allowing the Federation Board to settle the wages question, but only about half the number on strike voted. There have been five ballots taken on the question, and the majorities in favour of continued resistance have gradually declined from 35,000 to 10,500.

A corner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Oxford on the body of Mr. Pryce Lewis Thomas, a non-collegiate student, who was found strangled in his bedroom. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

The first party of emigrants—about 100 in all—despatched this year by the Self-Help Emigration Society left Euston Station for Liverpool on Friday, *en route* for Montreal.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning at 76, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, through which Agnes Cox, one of the inmates, sustained fatal injuries.

At Low Gosforth, near Newcastle, on Thursday of last week, a young man, named Montgomery, shot his brother-in-law in the back, wounding him, and then committed suicide.

A man, named Stone, who murdered his wife at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, on Tuesday, and then attempted to commit suicide, has since died from the injuries he inflicted on himself.

LATEST.

It is reported that the Rajah of Sikkim has abandoned his State and fled to Tibet; and this abdication is thought likely to be followed by a Tibetan raid.

The cold of the last few nights has had disastrous effects on the French vineyards, especially in the Gironde.

One Servian and four Russian newspapers have been prohibited from entering Bulgaria, and the rest are subjected to a severe censorship.

A three-storey tenement house was burnt in St. Petersburg on Wednesday morning; nine persons are known to have been killed and 15 others are missing.

Herr Jaeger, the defaulting cashier of the Rothschilds, is found to have embezzled at least 1,700,000 marks. Most of this went in corn speculation. Jaeger has written from Darmstadt confessing his guilt and saying he intends to kill himself.

A heavy stnowstorm and two severe earthquake shocks are reported from Hungary. A fearful cyclone has visited a sparsely-peopled part of Texas. The loss of life was not great. A house with seven people sitting at breakfast was carried bodily 50 yards and smashed to pieces, but none of the inmates were killed.

A conference of Red Cross Associations has been opened at Rome.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

The Rev. Henry Allon, D.D.; Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; Mr. W. Chaffers, F.S.A.; Lieut-Col. Beamish, R.A.; Sir Francis Brookman Morley, K.C.B.; Rev. Carey Brock; Rev. T. Pelham Dale; Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Countess of Antrim; Miss Amelia B. Edwards.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, April 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Anderson, BCS
Mr O T Barrow, BCS
Mr E A Dennys, B
Mr H C Sanders, B
Mr L C Reade, B
Mr St J Hewitt, B
Mr J Delaney, B
Mr E H Gadsden, M
Mr H G Arnott, Bo
Mr H W Warden, Bo
Col P F Galwey, RA
Capt C G Oldfield, RA
Capt F T Cole, RA
Lt G W Robinson, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W Warden, B, 2 mos and 27 days
Capt F G R Ostrehan, B SC, 7 days
Hon Surg R S Dawson, M, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Stewart, Bo
Capt C E Poynder, MSC
Capt F G R Ostrehan, BSC
Lt D B Thomson, Bo SC

ACCORDING to the Navy Estimates the two first-class battleships, Hood and Empress of India, were to be completed in March, 1894, but instructions have been received that they are to be ready for sea by the end of the present financial year. The expenditure set down for them during the present year was £135,433 and £128,005 respectively; but an additional £172,000 has been granted for labour, material, &c., to complete them during this financial year, and excellent progress is now being made. The Empress of India will shortly undergo her machinery trials in the Channel.

THE GOWER ROBINSON MURDER.

SENSATIONAL DEFENCE.

IN the United States Consular Court, at Yokohama, on the 8th ultimo, Lieutenant Hetherington, of the American Navy, was called upon for his defence on the charge of murdering Mr. Gower Robinson, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Having been sworn, he said:—I am the defendant in this case. I am lieutenant of the junior grade and am at present assigned to the U. S. S. Marion, now in this port. I was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on 21st November, 1856. I am familiarly known among my friends as Judge, a nickname I acquired while in the Naval Academy. My wife called me by that name, too. I went to the Imperial Ball at Tokyo on 3rd November. Mrs. Hetherington went in my company. A thing happened there that I could not understand, and which gave me pain. We spent the night in Tokyo at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Gower Robinson was at the ball. I did not know then that he had stopped Mrs. Hetherington between the English Hatoba and the Grand Hotel the day I arrived. That night it occurred to me to send her home, but I saw nothing wrong, and nothing wrong as far as I saw occurred. I wished, however, that she had never come to Japan. I was going to send her back by the China, which was to sail the next week. I thought of giving up, and then I remembered what my married life had been before and I desired to restore it. I had too some compassion for the burden I should place upon her in sending her with her child back the long journey to Francisco so soon. We came back from Tokyo by the 8 o'clock train on the Wednesday morning. Mr. Robinson met us at the station and rode in the same compartment with myself and wife. I had then no thought of ill in reference to Robinson. He made himself agreeable as was his wont. I was in haste at Yokohama as the train was late; having to be on board by 9-30, I had therefore to rush off. I left Mrs. Hetherington with Mr. Robinson at the station and he was to show her into a conveyance. I had met Mr. Doane at the Imperial Hotel, and he was on friendly terms with Mrs. Hetherington. I had met him before. On November 30th I went with my wife to St. Andrew's Ball. I had arranged with another officer to take my duty that night. Lieut. Rogers, Mrs. Hetherington, and another lady and myself were in the party. The manner of Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Hetherington's going away was rather suspicious. I had asked Lieutenant Rogers to take my wife to the ball, as I thought I could not be present myself, and when I found that I could go I insisted on the arrangement continuing. Mrs. Hetherington was therefore to go with him, but Robinson and herself took jinrikishas and rode off. There was some delay in our party getting into the hall, and when we got inside I found Mr. Robinson with my wife in the room. He paid more attentions to her than were pleasant for a husband. He sat out several dances with her. I was on duty for the following two days, and I began seriously to think that Mr. Robinson was responsible for some of the trouble, and when next I came ashore I resolved to speak to my wife about matters generally. I thought that nothing was very serious, but I was afraid it would grow so. I made a statement to Mrs. Hetherington, and told her to tell Mr. Robinson that he must cease his attentions to her. I did not know that she had already told him this and I did not find it out till after Robinson's death. I had noticed that Mr. Robinson was always where Mrs. Hetherington was to be found, and I thought it might grow to harm. On the night of the 3rd of December we were all at the Skating Rink, and I thought that it would be a favourable opportunity for making the communication that I wished. It was made then. I understood and I learnt Mr. Robinson had shed tears. Then I thought that things were worse than my fears. I immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Robinson in which I said that he must cease all attentions to my wife, and that anything more than a formal recognition I should consider a personal matter. Mr. Robinson answered on the 4th December. This letter Mrs. Hetherington has destroyed. She knew the contents of my letter to him. His answer acknowledged my letter and went on to say that he was in love with my wife, and that he wished to assure me that nothing wrong had occurred. He knew my wife was fond of me and my child, and he promised on his word of honour that he would give me no further cause for complaint. He had, he said, been deceived by her frank and open manner. I decidedly objected to his saying that nothing wrong had taken place, because it had never occurred to me that anything wrong need be suspected. I objected also to his being deceived by her frank and open manner, because no man had a right to be deceived in any such thing—she was a married woman with a child. I sat down and wrote another letter to him saying that I accepted what he had promised for the sake of my wife and child, and I would allow him what he wished—that he might acknowledge her formally for fear people should begin to talk. I spoke to Captain Bartlett, telling him that I had forbidden Mr. Robinson to have anything more to do with my wife between the 3rd and 4th of December. I knew Mr. Robinson used to go to Captain Bartlett's house, and I wished him to take the hint and keep them apart. Mrs. Hetherington knew I was very much in earnest about it before I left for target practises. She knew that I had refused to live with her any longer. I took my clothes away on to the ship, but she refused to let me go and asked me to try her again. She locked the door and shed tears. The quarrel was, however, made up, and I went and bought things for the baby in Japanese town.

I was present with my wife at Mr. Bevis' dance. Mr. Robinson was there. I saw him speaking to her on the stairs, but when I came up he sheered off. Some people remarked about my wife not dancing with Mr. Robinson there. On Christmas Day I took tiffin on boardship with my wife. In the evening my wife and I dined with Mr. Lowder. We were on friendly relations with both him and his wife. I picked up an envelope which I thought suspicious, and opening it, found it contained a note from Robinson to my wife. Mrs. Hetherington was in the room at the time. This was the only letter of the kind that I found. I thought it had been written about two weeks before. It was as follows:—

My own, my pet,—I don't know whether I should write to you or not, as upon my word I am scarcely responsible for my words or thoughts. I got your letter when I got up this morning (I went to the Stones' and was thinking of you all the time), and—I don't know,—But I don't quite remember what happened for several minutes. I seemed all of a sudden to wake up, and realized that I was walking about in my bed-room with tears running down my cheeks, and *laughing loud*. I believe I was mad for a few minutes. "Don't ask me to meet you again," "I mean to be a better wife, and good night, and good-bye, R.," seemed to be all mixed up in my brain. Good God, darling, you don't mean, you are going to throw me over after all that has passed. Do you realize that you have made me love you, worship you and are you now going to say I have had enough—Good bye. Well, of course, you are right, and have the right. As for me I don't know what is the matter. I went down town and saw you smiling at the window as if nothing had happened. Have I been mistaken? Have you no heart? No, I cannot believe it. Those great big blue loving eyes looked too true into mine and did not lie when they looked what your lips said—"I love you;" and yet you say "all is over." As for me—well, never mind—people remarked this morning: "What is the matter—are you ill, your eyes seem to be jumping out of your head? You are as pale as a ghost," and so on, to which I replied that I had been sitting up late at the Stones' and that it did not agree with me. My love, my love, see me once more anyhow, and I will swear to you as a man and a gentleman, that I won't ask you to meet me again as you don't want to, but let me kiss those lips and eyes once more and then well forget if I possibly can. "Those golden hours I passed with thee" as I sang to you in my song at the concert. I love you my darling, and am crazy after you. I don't insist, of course, but if you want to do one more kindness to me, meet me once more ere we part for good. I can't see any more, so Good-bye, my own, own pet.—Yours as ever,

"G."

Don't laugh at this letter, it comes from my heart; and I cannot help it, if it sounds ridiculous!

Friday *Evening*, My Good *To-night*.

I read this letter and Mrs. Hetherington knew that I had it. I was dressing at the time I found it. I gave it to Mrs. Hetherington to look at, she knew that now I meant she must go home by the steamer sailing on the 29th—in two days' time. She was not to be allowed to take the baby with her. I did not know then that with it another letter was sent containing a scheme of flight, in which both my wife and child were to leave the country with Mr. Robinson. This letter was dated the 27th December. The letter to be shown me was as follows:—

Sunday, 27th December 1891.

Dear Mrs. Hetherington,—Since Mr. Bevis' Ball I have been thinking a good deal about the position I hold towards you in Yokohama. Remarks, if not already past, are sure to be ere long as regards our not dancing together, after being seen together everywhere. Yokohama being a small place and scandal rife, the person to suffer by it would be yourself, and as I would not for worlds that you should do so through me I write this to tell you that I shall give out in a few days, if not before, that bad news from home prevents me from going out, and may even call me home, and by the steamer of the 9th of next month I shall leave Yokohama ostensibly for a few months only. If through my carelessness or worse I have done you any serious damage as regards your relations with your husband, and socially here, I humbly beg your pardon and can only prove my contrition by my leaving my business, my home, and my numerous friends, trusting to time, which works wonders, to allow everything to be forgotten in Yokohama. My too open admiration of you has worked my ruin perhaps, but I deserve it, and as long as you don't suffer for it, I shall not complain. I know that some person or persons, has spread false reports about my doings here and elsewhere (some places where I have not even been!) But I cannot trace them now and dare not make too much fuss about it for fear of your name being brought in, but friends of mine here, and I have several, will find out for me, and then when the time comes I shall *see* what I can do with them. Allow me now to say good-bye, and say that I regret (more than I can write or express) for your sake and yours that we ever met, and hoping that you will not think too badly of one who is doing all he can now to shield your fair name, believe me, dear Mrs. Hetherington.—Yours sincerely,

GOWER ROBINSON.

I did not know of Mr. Robinson threatening to commit suicide, nor of his standing over my baby's cradle and shedding tears over it. This letter is my wife's handwriting.

Friday, 10 a.m.

My God Gower, why did you write me such a postscript to your letter; don't you think I have suffered enough already. In all this trouble I have never lost faith in you until now. I was told that you tried to throw all the blame on me and acted in an ungentlemanly way generally, but I did not believe it. I could not believe, but now I don't know what I believe. In the first place you told me you had burned all my letters. Now you say you have them. What do you mean by that I would like to know. The letter the Judge has of yours he will never give up to his dying day, that I am sure. You told me to keep my mouth shut—not exactly a pretty remark to make to anyone. I think I do and none of this trouble is the result of my talking I can assure you. You ought to know I would be too anxious to save my name if I did care nothing for yours. The trouble came from me ordering those photographs of Farsari's and because I kept my mouth shut and would not answer the Judge's questions. So it went from bad to worse until the Judge said he believed I was nothing more than your mistress and would not live with me. He apologised for that but only yesterday said that if he ever found out that I had deceived him he would shoot me without one moment's warning. On New Year's Day when he went to the club he was more to be pitied than condemned for, poor man, he was almost crazy with his sorrow. He was off duty that day and stayed in the room all the time. I noticed he was nervous and appeared to be waiting for something. The whole trouble was this, it was New Year's Day and he was waiting for the officers of the Marion to call on me and they did not come, not one. It was a mistake he afterwards found out; it appears they did not call on any Navy women except Mrs. Bartlett and Belknap, and they were specially invited these two places. All the same the Judge thought it was a slight and just before you came down the hill he burst out crying and said: Bessie I shall have to leave the Navy. I can't go back to that ship knowing my brother officers think themselves too good to call on you the dearest thing in all the world to me. Poor Judge he thought he was disgraced in the service. It was just then we happened to go to the window. He imagined you looked at me. Possibly he would have been angry under any circumstances but coming on top of all he had been suffering it was too much. I do believe he was insane for the rest of that day. He turned around to me and said there is the man who has brought all this on me: by God I'll kill him. He was gone before I could stop him and either he would have killed you or you killed him if it had not been he met the best friend he has in the world, Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers told me afterwards that the Judge was not responsible for what he did and thank God he met him just when he did. When they came back from the Club Mr. R. came to the room and it took both of us to quiet him. I believe he would have lost his mind if Mr. Rogers had not been with him to assure him that every officer in the service was his friend. Poor dear Judge what trouble I have brought on him and I shall do all I can to help him forget it. Of course I promised him I would never receive or write another note to you. You must understand there is some good in me and I am not heartless, far from it. I have suffered; I think you did; but neither one of us have gone through what my husband has, the innocent one. The other day I was sitting on the floor playing with the baby and Judge left the room without any excuse. When he came back he said he had to walk and try to forget in order to control himself. He said we made a picture of love happiness that never left his mind one moment and how near he came to losing it and to think that the mother of his little baby had told another man she loved him. He took me in his arms Gower and asked me how it happened, where had he fallen short, what had he left undone, only tell him and he would do better. Think what a noble man Judge is. I am not fit to touch him but I am going to be better. You must not expect me to have anything to do with you at all. That is part of my self-inflicted punishment. Can't you understand how I feel, or is it true that you ran after me for what you could get. How dare you tell that you supposed I had mounted the high stool of respectability. I never fell off that stool until I fell into your arms and shall never attempt to mount it again in my own mind. I see the new Navy people were here a week before I called. I felt that may be they would not care to have me. Miss Holiday, Mrs. Backwell's sister, was told by a friend in common to look me up when she came up. She asked me to come to see her as soon as she met me, and I have not been yet. I did not say anything unkind about your calling on Mrs. Backwell. All I said was that perhaps Mr. Robinson will fall in love with the pretty widow, and I wished it from the bottom of my heart. If you would find out you do not love me and fall in love with some one whom you could marry I would feel as though part of my sin were wiped out. My own love is like the dear dead, put away but not forgotten. If I had fifty divorces I would never be able to marry you for Judge told me he would follow me to the other end of the world if he ever heard I had married you, and kill us both. Last night some man sent his card with an insulting message on it to one of the Misses Crosse, who is with Mrs. Gilmore. They told Mr. Eppinger and Mr. Eppinger told Mr. Reamey and Capt. MacCurley. Mr. Reamey and Captain MacCurley waited in the office till these men came out from dinner and told them if they ever showed their faces in the hotel again he or they would shoot them. Then Mr. Reamey slapped the man in the face and put him out the door and sent his friend flying after him. I had a note from Judge this morning saying all the officers were very indignant about the way men looked on American Navy women and hinted that in our case I had been treated with disrespect. We have brought this on ourselves; it can't be helped; now the only thing to do for our own sakes and for all the women in the hotel is to let it die at once, and for all. The whole Navy out here is [illegible] arms about the way their women have been treated [illegible] it will end in some awful trouble unle[illegible] keep quiet. I'll watch Judge keep him from saying and doing anything more. He thinks you are going to leave Yokohama and I don't know what he will do when he finds you are not; but I will try to manage it. Gower, for God's sake, take back what you said don't say you hate me. I have done nothing to make you hate me. Judge is the only one who ought to hate me, and he is doing all in his power to make life pleasant. If you have any of my letters burn them, do for the love you used to have for me and for my baby's sake. Mr. Rochette is dining with me on Saturday, because Judge told me I must ask him, as he liked Mr. Rochette very much. Don't write me another note but if you will take back the unkind thing you said and promised to burn my letters then tell Mr. Blanchard to say "Yes," Gower don't, don't, don't make me suffer more than I have.

The Court then rose, adjourning till next day.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,917
F.	,, 50
Mr. M. H. Hakim	,, 20
Total	Rs. 2,987

THE International Congress of the Red Cross Society was opened, on the 21st ultimo, in Rome. The president announced that the King and Queen of Italy had instituted a prize of 10,000 frs. for the best appliances for carrying the wounded from the battle-field, and for rendering first aid to the wounded.

MAJOR LEVERSON, R. E., British Commissioner for the delimitation of the British and Portuguese spheres of influence in East Africa, and other members of the Commission, have sailed from Durban for Port Beira. Senhor Ennes, the Portuguese Royal Commissioner, left Lisbon, on Wednesday, for Mozambique.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hon. Patrick Greville Nugent was charged, at Westminster Police Court, on April 19, with assaulting Miss Marion S. Price, who gave an address at Clapham Junction, in a first-class carriage, on the Brighton line. The prosecutrix travelled by a late train from Brighton and at Hayward's Heath the prisoner left a smoking carriage and went into the compartment where the young woman was. Before the train reached East Croydon the communication cord was pulled, and the guard was informed by the prosecutrix, who had left the compartment, that she had been assaulted by the prisoner. At the police station Miss Price made a long statement to the inspector on duty, but she did not appear in court. Mr. Sheil said she must attend, and remanded the prisoner on bail. His solicitor said this was an attempt to levy blackmail, but it is stated,that Miss Price is a lady of means and connected with the family of Messrs. Price, the well-known candle manufacturers.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin held their first general reception, at Paris, on Easter Tuesday afternoon, and the principal members of the English colony were present. Owing to the severe weather, many of the ladies wore furred dresses, and those who were in the latest Easter fashions (says the *Daily News*' correspondent) had an almost unseasonable air. Lady Dufferin wore a rich grey costume, cut in the now fashionable style, the skirt being quite plain and following closely the lines of the figure except at the train, which fell to the length of several yards in a few folds crowded on one another from a single point at the back. Dresses of a fine sort of silk velvet corduroy, the raised or velvety part of which was of a different colour from the ground-work, were great favourites. They were in all cases made with plain skimp skirts falling in a narrow pointed train, and sashed with satin ribbon of the hue of the silk foundation of the corduroy. Violet dresses, the shade of a French bishop's robe, were also much worn. The Marchioness of Anglesey wore one, and had a bonnet which might be described as a wreath of violets, the flowers now most in fashion.

THE Queen, the *World* says, has sent a large photograph of the Duke of Clarence, in a black and gold frame, to all the officers of the 10th Hussars who went over to Windsor for the funeral. The portrait selected by her Majesty is the one taken some time back when the Prince was only a Captain in the 10th Hussars, and it was done in Dublin when his Royal Highness went over for some public function.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg informs "Atlas" in the *World* that the Cesarewitch is going to America early in June for a few months. The Emperor wishes his eldest son to marry at once; but the Cesarewitch altogether declines to contemplate a permanent settlement in life, and it is hoped that another distant tour may lead him to change his views on the subject. The Cesarewitch has given his father a great deal of trouble during the last two years, and he is the cause of much anxiety to the Imperial Family. The Cesarewitch will accompany the Emperor and Empress to Copenhagen for the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark on May 26.

IT appears that an error crept into the description lately published of the finding of the sources of the river Boinu in the Chin hills. It will be remembered that the Boinu and two other rivers have their origin in a morass near the Ramklao mountain. It has been stated that this bog stands to the east of the mountains, whereas as a matter of fact it is upon the west. The point is not of great moment to anyone except geographers, but it is as well to be accurate. So far as the discoverers could calculate, with the imperfect instruments in their hands, the position of the source is in 93°32' longitude and 22°51' latitude. No doubt when these hills come to be properly mapped out, the surveyors will know sufficiently well from these data where to look for the origin of the far-wandering Koladyne.

SIR ROBERT PEEL wishes it to be known that there is not the slightest foundation of truth in the story (originating in Paris) that a portion of Lady Peel's jewellery had been stolen at Laroche station.

THE Cambridge town council has approved Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald's draft bill to abolish University jurisdiction over persons not members of the University. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and the motion was carried by 24 votes to 4.

A MEETING of Wykehamists is to be held, in London, in order to discuss in what manner the five-hundredth anniversary (which falls next year) of the opening of Winchester College should be permanently commemorated. The proposal which finds favour with the head-master and several of his colleagues is the erection of a new school chapel.

A REUTER'S telegram from Frankfort states that as far as at present ascertained, the defalcations of Herr Jaeger, the absconding chief cashier of Messrs. Rothschild, amount to 1,700,000 marks. His losses are stated to be mainly due to speculations in corn at Berlin and Odessa. Herr Jaeger was in receipt of a yearly salary of about 5,000 marks (250*l*.) and his mode of living was by no means extravagant.

IT is stated that the leading merchants of Paris are at the present time discussing the best means of protesting against the Protectionist Customs tariffs, which are ruining them. It is proposed that their delegates should go to the President of the Republic, to the President of the Council of Ministers, to the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, and to the Minister of Commerce, to demand a relaxation of the severity of the Customs tariffs, which, if not modified, would in the near future bring about the ruin of French commerce and of a great many industries.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa, dated April 21, says:—The Governor-General transmitted to Parliament today the reply of the Imperial Government to the Canadian request for the abrogation of the Most-favoured Nation Clauses in the Treaties with the German Zollverein and with Belgium. The reply says that her Majesty's Government do not contest the statement in the Canadian Address that the fixing of the rates of Customs duties by self-governing Colonies, when applied equally to all nations is their incontestable right, but that if the statement implies the right to discriminate against the Mother Country or to favour particular colonies, her Majesty's Government point out that the claim is too broad and that no such general right has hitherto been recognised. The reply further states that the denunciation of the two treaties would not confer the freedom in fiscal matters that the Dominion desires. In order to acquire this, it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing commercial treaties of the British Empire and a great break of existing commercial relations would result. There are other reasons why her Majesty's Government cannot advise the Queen to denounce the treaties.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Convention, under the inspiration of Senator Quay, has adopted the following resolution on the Silver Question which, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, it is believed, indicates the course of action which will be taken by the Republican National Convention:—"We approve and commend the general policy of the last Republican Congress in dealing with the Silver Question; we are opposed to the free coinage of silver, but we favour the purchase of American silver at its market value and the issue by Government of Treasury notes in payment thereof. That the course of the Republican Party upon this question has hitherto been wise and liberal is proven by the fact that to-day there is no scarcity of money in our country for the transaction of legitimate business or the payment of wages, and by the further fact that the silver dollar or paper dollar is the equivalent in value of the gold dollar in the purchase of the necessaries of life." The Massachusetts Republican Convention has adopted a much stronger resolution opposing free silver coinage.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has mina themelected delegates to the National Convention, instructing them to vote for Mr. Grover Cleveland's nomination as President.

THE Russian Minister of Ways and Communications is engaged in drawing up a new code of regulations for better guaranteeing the security of the Imperial trains when the Czar travels by railway.

IT is reported that the province of Matto Grosso has at length seceded from the Republic of Brazil. This step is likely to be followed before long by some of the other provinces which form the old Brazilian Empire.

IN France last year 3,741 bodies were cremated, and the second crematorium in the Père Lachaise cemetery had to be enlarged. Italy has twenty-two crematoria, among them several perambulating ones. In Germany three new ones were opened in 1891.

A NEW YORK correspondent telegraphed on April 17 that an English naval force was expected shortly in Venezuela, in consequence of the rebels in that South American State having seized a railway built by English enterprise from the coast to some copper mines in the interior.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne, in reference to the Victorian elections, says:—Some additional returns have still to come in, but the general results of the election can now be accurately diagnosed. As far as can be ascertained, the Ministerial Party number 46, the Opposition 25, the Independents 12, and the Labour Party, 12.

TWELVE months ago the managers of the forthcoming World's Fair were of opinion that 15,000,000 dols. would enable them to meet their engagements. Last fall the estimate had increased to 18,000,000 dols., and now it is officially announced by President Baker that nothing short of 22,250,000dols. will suffice to fill the bill.

A NEW YORK journal publishes reports of severe fighting between the troops of President Palacio and the rebels who are now in arms against him in Venezuela. The Government forces were defeated near Puerto Caballo, and it was expected that that town would be attacked. In another State also there has been, it is said, some hard fighting, but with no decisive result.

OWING to the insuperable difficulties attending the reconstruction of the Italian Cabinet, the Ministry who lately resigned met in council, the sole absentee being Signor Colombo, Minister of Finance. They decided, the *Times*' correspondent says, to withdraw their resignations and to remain in office. Further, it was resolved to cut down largely the military expenditure for the colonies.

TWO French boys, sixteen years of age, living at Saint Dié, were arrested on April 18 at Saales, in German territory. The lads had indulged in the freak of scribbling "Long live France! Down with Prussia!" on the post marking the frontier delimitation. They were taken into custody by German gendarmes and marched off on the following day to prison at Schirmeck, in Lower Alsace.

THE French Minister of Public Worship has addressed a circular to the Public Prosecutors throughout the country, reminding them of the provisions of the law relative to addresses in churches upon political topics. He instructs these functionaries to report to him, by telegraph, any occurrences in churches "which may call for the application of the Penal Code," and says he means to enfore the law to the utmost.

THE coaching season has now made a beginning and Northumberland Avenue, which is becoming more and more the acknowledged rendezvous, will soon resound with the guard's horn and the eminently "agreeable rattle" of the four-in-hand. The summer arrangements will include coaches to Hampton Court, Tunbridge Wells, Hertford, Guildford, Dorking, Reigate, and Virginia Water, besides Brighton, as heretofore, on every alternate day. Coaching, as an enthusiastic admirer admits, is not quite what it was for the first dozen years after the revival set in, but comfort is found in the fact that Colonel Clitherow will be seen on The Comet, as of yore, and that Lord Willoughby de Eresby, whose name as Lord Aveland is so closely associated with the revival, has determined to drive two days a week on the Donking coach, which has lately passed from the old confederacy into the hands of Mr. E. H. Brown, of Roehampton.

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE, writing on this subject in the *Graphic*, makes some interesting comments. She says:—"Women are less often criminal from the circumstances of their lives, from their lesser opportunities and more restricted area of action, also from their purer and better natures; but when they *are* criminal they reach a higher level of unscrupulousness, of vice and callousness, that is to be found in men. Women prisoners are invariably more troublesome than male prisoners; they are slyer, cleverer, and more vindictive. No; I fear that it is not stupidity that keeps women from crime, but rather their intelligence. A crime is usually a blunder—something stupid; and the discovery of crime is generally caused by some act of forgetfulness or idiocy. If Mrs. Osborne, clever as she was, had not changed her notes for gold, the great pearl case would never have been elucidated; had Mrs. Montagu not tied up her little child in grossly stupid fashion, her system of family torture might for ever have remained unpunished."

FIVE of the leading billiard professionals of the day have sent in their names as competitors for the Association's Spot-Barred Championship—namely, W. Cook (ex-champion), W. J. Peall (spot-stroke champion), J. North, W. Mitchell, and H. Coles. The heats will be 3,000 up, so that play in each will last two days, as the number of points to be scored afternoon and evening will be 750 only. It has been decided to commence the contest on Monday, April 25. The first pair drawn are Peall and Coles, and these two will oppose each other on Monday and Tuesday, while on the two succeeding days Cook and Mitchell will do battle. On Friday and Saturday North, who received the bye, will meet the winner of one of the above heats, this to be decided by a draw. On the following Monday and Tuesday, May 2 and 3, the final heat will be contested, the winner, in addition to securing the 15° guinea challenge cup—which must be won four times in succession, six in all, or held for a period of three years—will receive the stakes of 50*l*.—each player having deposited 10*l*.—and will be entitled to assume the position of Billiard Association Spot-Barred Champion.

DR. JULIA MITCHELL, dealing in this week's *Woman* with "What Woman May Do" in the medical profession, discounts Signor Lomroso's favourite theory as to pain. She writes:—"It has been maintained that women are born doctors. In a certain sense this is true, for upon the mother devolves the treatment of tender babes and young children, and the general care and nursing of the household in sickness. Women, although of more sensitive fibre than men, are generally patient sufferers, and can often study in corpore vile the different degrees of intensity in pain and many symptoms of an abnormal character; for instance, during the agonies of childbirth. That they are born invalids, according to Mickelet's theory, is all nonsense, and such a notion should be combated by every woman who has the true interests of her sex at heart. Whether or not they are peculiarly adapted to the practice of medicine, only experience can tell. It is, however, a curious fact, whatever may be the reason, that up to the present women have shown no overwhelming desire to monopolise the accouchement branch." As to women's work in India, Dr. Mitchell acknowledges—as Miss Edith E. Cuthell pointed out at some length in the *Times* of April 16—that there are good and well-paid posts in that dependency open to women, but as the climate suits few, she thinks that the majority of the coming English lady-doctors will prefer to stay at home and try their luck. "The hardest part of the battle is fought (she adds), and I firmly believe that their chances—especially in this gigantic and ever-growing city of London—are very favourable. The more closely they are united by a loyal esprit de corps, the better for their cause and its success."

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

AMONG the passengers by the English mail steamer Rome, which left Bombay on Saturday last, was Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity and Taxing Officer of the Bombay High Court, who has obtained leave of absence for six months. Mr. Fox was met at the Apollo Bunder by Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee Bennet, Ballajee Pandurang, late Chief Translator of the High Court, Dosabhoy B. Motiwalla, Sorabjee Eduljee, Gujanand Bapujee, and others, some of whom presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. and Mrs. Forrest also left Bombay by the mail steamer Rome. They arrived at the Bunder at 1 p.m., and were met by Messrs. C. D. Banajee, D. B. Dinshaw, Chabildas Lalloobhoy, and a number of other Hindu merchants, who put garlands of flowers round their necks and presented them with rich bouquets of flowers.

Colonel Reynolds, Resident of Baroda, who accompanies the Gaekwar on his tour to Europe, and Mrs. Reynolds, were also passengers by Saturday's mail steamer.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR F. O. B. FOOTE, Royal Artillery, returns home on promotion to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPTAIN P. F. BRINE, East Kent Regiment, remains at home on extended leave till the 26th instant.

COLONEL D. H. ROBERTSON, 9th Bengal Lancers, has leave in India on private affairs till 15th October next.

LIEUTENANT G. C. BROOKE, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, remains at home with the 1st Battalion till the next trooping season.

COLONEL E. D'O. TWEMLOW, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Manderson.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. GREENSTREET, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Bombay Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel Merriman.

COLONEL H. D. PITT and Lieutenant C. Mc J. Robertson, Royal Artillery, have been granted five months' and eight months' leave to England, respectively, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN G. L. B. KILLICK, King's Royal Rifles, has been posted to the 1st Battalion; and Captain E. Oakes, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Lieutenant P. A. Charrier, Munster Fusiliers, to the 2nd Battalion of their Regiment.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—11th Bengal Infantry—Captain W. K. Downes, to be Second-in-Command; Captain W. J. Newell, Wing Commander; and Lieutenant W. A. Hill, permanent Wing Officer. 22nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant H. V. Bradley to be Adjutant.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, under the command of Lieut.-Commander G. S. Gunn, R. N., arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Colombo, which port she left, on the 26th April. Since the Investigator left Bombay in October last, she has been surveying the Laccadive Islands, South Coast of Ceylon, and the Madras Coast. Since the death of Commander Hoskyn, R. N., Lieut. Gunn has been in charge of the Survey. Commander Oldham, R. N., who arrived here by the s. s. Rome, succeeds the late Commander Hoskyn. The Investigator experienced fine weather throughout. She will remain in Bombay during the monsoons, leaving in October next.

LADY SOMERSET AND THE "BEERAGE."

THE usefulness of women in politics is illustrated in the subjoined summary of a speech by Lady Henry Somerset. Many public speakers and writers endeavour to hit hard and sometimes they do, and an appearance in the Law Courts frequently follows. But for straight hitting which is not actionable they are nowhere. Who but a lady could have said this?:—

Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, was, on the 21st ultimo, the principal speaker at a crowded temperance demonstration at Liverpool. Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Spring, on behalf of the women engaged in temperance work in Liverpool, delivered short speeches of welcome to Lady Henry Somerset, who was also presented by the chairman with an address from the United Kingdom Alliance, expressive of gladness in the closer sympathy between temperance workers in England and America resulting from her Ladyship's visit to the United States. Lady Henry Somerset said our views of life were changing; we were beginning to understand the real meaning of human brotherhood. Prejudices of race, class, and creed were giving way at last, and whether they worked for the freedom of the nation from the slavery of drink; whether they sought to give woman her true place in the economy of God; or laboured for the betterment of those whom necessity compelled to accept a weekly wage which barely kept them from starvation, their labour all went to show that there was to-day pulsating through humanity a feeling that the brotherhood of man needed to be uplifted and those who proclaimed the blessed gospel of humanity were speaking the truth of God himself. (Applause.) Already they saw the first streaks of the dawn of the day towards which they were working. When that day came it would be a strange commentary for men to make that in that nineteenth century, with all its scientific discoveries men were so dark on scientific matters that they allowed poison to be sold unrestricted in the public streets. (Hear, hear.) In America they had object lessons in every stage of the great temperance question. The Americans had tried everything, but no measure had been a complete success. In one respect, but in one only, the drink traffic there had a worse aspect than with us in England. The drinking saloon in America had more political influence. In that lay America's greatest danger; but it had led to the formation of the Prohibition party which was increasing in strength and influence. On the other hand, public opinion was more aroused in America than in this country. To be engaged in the liquor traffic there meant that a man could not have any great social consideration, and she wished that that were the case with us. (Applause.) In times past we kept our honours for our Nelsons, Wellingtons, and Havelocks,—(hear, hear)—and raised them to be hereditary legislators as a mark of the highest honour; to-day, the man who brewed the strongest X X and the gin distiller who could place on the market more than anybody else of spirit he would probably never dare to put on his own table—these men were raised to be the perpetual legislators for this country. (Loud applause.) The British peerage was becoming the British beerage—(laughter and hear, hear)—and what used to be the blue blood of Vere de Vere was changing to the fiery liquid of Beer de Beer. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

ARMY MOBILISATION AT ALDERSHOT.

WHILST the Duke of Connaught is engaged on the mobilisation of Artillery Militia in Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, Sir Evelyn Wood and his staff are busy arranging for a far greater concentration of Infantry Militia at Aldershot. According to latest arrangements, exclusive of the new Militia Medical Staff Corps, no fewer than 14 battalions are to assemble at the camp between May and June, 10 battalions being brigaded at the same time. The first to arrive, beginning next month, will be the 3rd Bedfordshire and 4th Bedfordshire, attached to Major-General North Crealock's command at North Camp, and occupying tents on Cove Common, and the 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Then come later two metropolitan brigades, composed as follows:—3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment and 3rd and 4th Middlesex Regiment, the five battalions in one Militia brigade being attached to Major-General Utterson's second regular infantry brigade. These battalions will be encamped near the Cæsar's Camp Rifle Ranges, between Pavilion Burns, Jubilee Hill, and Bourley. The other brigade, which will be attached to Major-General Gregorie's command, will be composed of the 3rd and 4th East Surrey Regiment, the 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 5th and 7th Rifle Brigade, King's and Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, and will go under canvas on Tweesledown Hill and North Horns, on the far side of the course. Sir Evelyn Wood has so arranged that the camping grounds for both brigades shall be near the rifle ranges, so that after a little preliminary drill musketry will be the principal consideration, as for some years past this has not been carried out simultaneously by battalions, and it is hoped by this means to stimulate a feeling of rivalry among the various corps, which only wants waking up to produce excellent results.

SIR GUYER HUNTER, M.P. for the Central Division of Hackney, will not seek re-election at the end of the present Parliament, owing to failing health. Sir Andrew Scoble has been approached with a view to filling the vacancy.

THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

A GREAT DICTIONARY.

A FEW weeks ago, says a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*, a letter was sent out to India which probably, as sporting men would say, "beat the record," for the postage cost no less than 10*l*. It contained the corrected proofs of the article on sugar for "Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." The author is now on furlough and living at Kew, where he is putting the finishing touches to his *magnum opus*. It will be published in a complete form by the Indian Government not later than May next. As this dictionary will have an important influence on our commercial relations with India—especially important with regard to cotton spinning and calico printing—some account of its inception, progress, and design may not be without interest. Some years ago Dr. Watt, F.L.S., went out to India as a professor of botany. Now botany he liked, but he did not like teaching it under the conditions obtaining in India, and, therefore, he gladly accepted an appointment in one of the revenue departments of the Civil Service. Here, of course, his special knowledge was more or less lost; but, after a time, an opportunity came to him of making his name famous in botanical literature, and that opportunity he did not neglect. An exhibition was held, at Calcutta, in 1883, and for this exhibition Dr. Watt drew up in seven volumes a catalogue of India's economic products. This catalogue gave the Government of India a bright idea. The India Office appointment of reporter on economic products became vacant, and it was transferred to India and given to Dr. Watt, with instructions to expand his catalogue into a dictionary which should treat the subject exhaustively. Except that he was ordered to begin by compiling a complete bibliography of authorities from the earliest times to the present, Dr. Watt was left with a free hand and he was personally to examine every product on the spot where it was to be obtained. On this work he has now been engaged for eight years, and the result will be "Watt's Dictionary of Economic Products of India." It will be in seven or eight volumes, royal octavo, each volume containing about 700 pages.

The methods adopted in the dictionary have been carefully thought out, and are at once elaborate and simple. In the first place, one kind of type is appropriated throughout the dictionary to a particular purpose, and, as many kinds of type are used, those who consult the work will quickly learn that each article is, so to speak, mapped out for them, and they can instantly find the exact piece of information they want. At the head of each article is placed the scientific name of the product described, its names in European languages, and its names in the numerous dialects of India, Arabia, and Persia. The collection of these vernacular appellations must alone have cost the author immense labour. After the names comes a complete list of the authorities which can be consulted. The article itself is divided into five sections—(1) the habitat of the product; (2) the history, if any; (3) the cultivation in the different provinces; (4) the uses; and (5) the trade. Uses are again sub-divided into eight sections, dealing with gums and resins, tans and dyes, oils and prefumes, fibres, medicines, foods and fodders, timbers, and domestic and sacred uses. In the section on the trade the prices, the amount available in each locality, the railway freights and cost of carriage and the agency charges are all fully set forth. Moreover every article has a letter and number of its own, by which arrangements the usefulness of the Imperial Institute may be greatly increased. Suppose, for instance, that a merchant wants to compare coir from Nicobar and coir from Ceylon. He has only to consult the dictionary for one minute at the library of the Imperial Institute, and then apply in the Indian gallery for specimens of C 1,535 and C 1,539. It should be added that all the more important articles—those, for example, on cotton, sugar, indigo, and so forth—will be published separately as Imperial Institute Manuals. As soon as the dictionary is published one thousand copies will be sent to officials all over India, and in these copies there will be blank pages for corrections and additions. A new edition, carefully brought up to date, will be published by the Government of India every five years.

It is probable that many articles in Dr. Watt's dictionary will have important commercial results. Take for instance, the article on cotton, which will be especially interesting to people in Manchester. During the American cotton famine it struck everybody interested in the cotton trade that we ought not to be dependent on America for our supplies. Accordingly seeds of the chief American varities were procured for India, and the cultivation of these varieties has ever since been carried on in India, but with ill success. Indeed, Dr. Watt is of opinion that instead of American cotton cultivated in India being gradually improved as it becomes acclimatised, it is now worse than it was twenty years ago. From this the obvious inference is that the native cotton should be improved by artificial selection and cultivation till it becomes a worthy rival of American cotton. Here, however, the cultivator has been met *in limine* with an insuperable difficulty—the native cotton cannot be hybridised. Now, as to this Dr. Watt has made a discovery which may possibly—it is yet too early to pronounce an opinion—revolutionise the cultivation of cotton in India. According to all botanists—including such a high authority as Sir Joseph Hooker—the native cotton of India is *Gossypium herbaceum*, a cotton plant which is found in Malta and other parts of Europe. But Dr. Watt has proved that it is nothing of the kind; it is a hybrid of three or four native species still to be found growing as weeds in India. This, of course, explains the fact that Indian cotton cannot be further hybridised, and it also obviously suggests experiments with the original species. Such experiments are now being carried out by the Bombay Government at Poona, and it remains to be seen whether the native species can be improved by the processes familiar to horticulturists till they are developed into plants of economic value. The article on indigo, again, ought to set thinking the manufacturers of that enormously useful dye. Dr. Watt points out, as Schunck had pointed out long ago, that the traditional native method of preparing indigo is chemically right, and that the English method is a chemical absurdity. In our method the fluid indigo is fermented till it becomes "white indigo" and it is then oxydised back again into "blue indigo." This is equivalent in arithmetic to multiplying and dividing by the same number, which leaves the number operated on as it was. In other words, the two last processes of indigo manufacture are wholly unnecessary. But, though the native process, in which fermentation is avoided, is chemically right, it is so carelessly carried on, and there is so much fraud and adulteration, that manufacturers have been strongly prejudiced against the native indigo, and thus have refused to learn a much-needed lesson.

In many other than its purely commercial aspects the dictionary is a work which deserves study. The articles on hemp may, in particular, be commended to the attention of those who have the interests of her Majesty's Indian subjects at heart. As long ago as the Crusades European soldiers had to meet the attacks of fanatics under the rule of the Old Man of the Mountain, who were drugged to madness. The Arab name of these fanatics was *haschischin* (drinkers of *haschisch*, a decoction of hemp), and this was corrupted by the French into the modern word "assassin." Now, drugging by hemp is to this day a fearful vice in India, and those who read Dr. Watt's article on hemp will come to the conclusion that an anti-*bhang* crusade is far more needed than one against opium, which is a comparatively innocent poison. According to the dictionary, hemp is used in three forms—*ganja*, *bhang*, and *charas*. The first is prepared from the flowers, the second from the leaves, and the third from the resinous stems of hemp. The stem preparation is managed in a primitive and ludicrous way. Natives in a state of nudity and anointed with oil run violently about the fields in which the hemp is growing, and when they have collected on their skins a sufficient quantity of the resin they are scarped. The immediate effect of a debauch on hemp is to produce homicidal mania, and if the use of the drug is continued permanent insanity is the inevitable result. These things should be thoroughly understood by English philanthropists. A secondary use of the dictionary will be to prevent well-meaning but ignorant persons from exerting themselves in perfectly useless directions. Thus, English merchants have been perpetually addressing the Government of India on the subject of utilising the fibre of the flax which is extensively grown in India. The result has been that three separate Commissions have inquired into the matter, at very great expense. Now it will be known, once for all, on the authority of the dictionary that the Indian flax yields linseed oil but not fibre. It may be added with regard to drugs—an important product of India—that Dr. Watt has collected a great mass of opinions and facts from medical men in various parts of India, and these are given, with the names of those who have communicated them. But enough has been said to show that the publication of this dictionary will be an event in the history of botanical and economic science.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the living of Hernhill, near Faversham, Kent, upon Bishop Speechly, formerly Bishop of Travancore, and afterwards Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Truro.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE annual report of the Directors of the National Gallery has just been published as a Parliamentary paper.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT.

Attention having been called in the House of Commons, on the 17th of March, to a paragraph in the last annual report on the National Gallery, "urging the necessity for enlarging the building, in order to provide space for recently acquired pictures, the First Commissioner of Works replied that any representation made to the Government by the trustees of the National Gallery would receive very careful consideration. Accordingly the trustees, after conferring with the directors on the subject, addressed a memorial to the Treasury describing the present and constantly increasing inadequacy of space available for pictures in the National Gallery, and also the danger to which the building is exposed from the chance of fire in consequence of its close contiguity with St. George's Barracks. This memorial was forwarded to the Lords Commissioners, on the 13th of May last, and its receipt was acknowledged in a Treasury letter, dated the 10th of June. But since that date no further communication has been received. Meanwhile the collection has been and is being increased by the acquisition, through bequest as well as purchase, of numerous pictures, for which absolutely no space exists on the walls, nor could be provided, even at the fatal cost of breaking up the present classifications. The adoption of hanging screens, as an alternative, has had the unfortunate effect of crowding the galleries and impeding the circulation of visitors. It will be impossible to employ this expedient further without causing serious inconvenience. The trustees and directors hope, therefore, that the Treasury will recognise the urgent necessity of devoting at least a portion of the drill-ground in St. George's Barracks to the erection of a suitable room or rooms communicating with the gallery, and affording the necessary accommodation.

PURCHASES.

Fifteen pictures had been purchased out of a Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid; one out of the Lewis Fund, one out of the Wheeler bequest, three out of the Clarke bequest, and one out of the Walker bequest. Nine pictures had either been bequeathed or presented to the gallery. Of those bought out of the Parliamentary Grant are three of the Veronese school. One of these is "The Death of Dido," ascribed to Liberale da Verona. In the centre of a piazza surrounded by an arcade, Dido, standing on an hexagonal platform of two stages, with circular steps at its base, prepares to stab herself with a dagger. On the lower stage of the platform is the funeral pyre already kindled. In the foreground stand friends or courtiers. Under the arcades on either side of the scene are numerous persons assembled to witness the immolation, while others look on from balconies above. On the extreme right and left of the picture, beyond the arcades, are portions of a landscape representing a lake or sea-shore on one side, and a woodland scene, with horsemen tilting, on the other. The fourth picture is an "Ecce Homo" of the Milanese school, and the others include an "Adoration of the Shepherds" and "The Nativity of St. John," by Bernhard Fabritius. Others of the Dutch school are a landscape by Rowland Roghman, and one by Cornelius Decker. The last named is a woodland scene. On the left is a shallow stream, forded in middle distance by a horseman. On the right rustic steps intersect a steep bank at the foot of a path leading to a cottage, outside which peasants are grouped under the shade of lofty oak trees. In the foreground, felled timber; above, a blue sky, across which fleecy clouds are drifting. By an unknown artist is "Amsterdam Musketeers on Parade."

A VIEW OF WESTMINSTER.

The picture bought out of the Wheeler bequest is a view of Westminster from the Thames, by Samuel Scott (1772). It is taken from the centre of the river, about a quarter-of-a-mile from Old Westminster Bridge. On the right bank is the old water gate known as "York Stairs," with a party entering a pleasure boat from the steps. Above this rises the lofty obelisk-like water tower, erected in the early part of the last century, to supply the neighbourhood with water pumped from the river. Beyond are houses and wharves with barges moored. In the distance are seen Westminster Abbey and Hall. In the foreground, to the right, is a barge laden with grain. On the left are sailing vessel and board, with wherries, &c., plying in the river. Above, is a light blue sky relieved by fleecy clouds.—Those bought out of the Clarke bequest are pictures of the Venetian school, from the Cavendish Bentinck collection—"The Deposition from the Cross," by Giovanni Baptista Trepolo; "The Fortune Teller," by Pietro Longhi; and a Madonna, of the French school, name unknown.—The picture bought out of the Walker bequest is a watch interior, by Quiryn Brekelankam.

BEQUESTS AND PRESENTATIONS.

Among these is a picture presented by Miss Alice Boyd, "The Eve of the Deluge," by William Bell Scott. On the terrace or upper storey of an antediluvian palace, overlooking a plain, an eastern prince sits, caressed by his wife and surrounded by his retinue, on a raised platform bordered with flowering plants. At his feet tiger cubs gambol. The empty gobiet in his hand, and a rudely-fashioned harp, held by a female slave on the left of the picture, suggest a recent banquet. Two of the male attendants, bending over the balcony, on which a jar of incense is burning, watch with expressions of amusement and curiosity the family of Noah, who are entering the Ark, which lies below in the middle distance. From the horizon a dark and ominous cloud is seen rising in the sky.—The Earl of Darnley has given an allegorical study by Paolo Caliari. Towards the right of the composition a female figure lies, undraped and asleep on a couch hung with crimson drapery. On the left, a man, clad like a Roman warrior, who seems to have entered on the scene unwittingly, raises his hand with a gesture of surprise, and is about to retire hastily, when he is detained by an *amorino* bearing a dart. Behind is another man, whose head alone is seen. In the background an arched opening reveals the sky. The figures are life-size.—Mr. R. H. Wilson has presented a "Transfiguration" of the Tuscan School, and Lord Savile a supposed portrait of George, First Earl of Berkeley, by Caspar Netscher. To the Water Colour room has been presented by Mr. Henry Vaughan a series of sketches by Thomas Stothard, R.A., for the finished picture, now in the National Gallery, of the "Pilgrimage to Canterbury."

FIRING AT A FRENCH STEAMER.

A DESPATCH from Panama, received in New York, via Galveston, states that the French steamer, Canada, from La Guayra, arrived at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on the evening of the 13th ultimo and was anchoring some three thousand metres from the shore, when she was hailed from the Castle of Libertador and ordered to stop. The captain immediately reversed the engines, but before the vessel could be brought to a standstill a volley of about twenty-five Remington shot was fired at the bridge, where the captain and other officers were standing. The captain ordered all to lie down and nobody was hurt. On the captain's complaint the French Consul at Puerto Cabello promptly protested to the authorities, who made abject apologies and declared that the attack upon the vessel was all a mistake. The despatch adds that the Government troops are massed at Valencia and Puerto Cabello, and that as soon as the rebels are fully armed their combined forces under Generals Crespo, Aranjo, Manzano, and Mora will advance upon Caracas attacking Valencia and Puerto Cabello *en route*.

The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from La Guayra, stating that despite the official denials the revolution is growing in strength. In regard to the Canada incident, the despatch says, fourteen shots in all were fired from the fort and of these three struck the vessel, two injuring the funnels and the third crashing into the captain's state room. The attack was made by the Government forces in the fort, the commander of which had been ordered to keep the closest watch upon the vessels in the harbour in order to prevent the landing of rebels, who were known to be a few leagues distant. The officer concluded that the insurgents were on board the Canada and consequently ordered the garrison to open fire. After the attack the steamer put back for a distance of about 700 metres and anchored for the night. The next morning the captain of the port boarded the vessel to inspect her papers but gave no explanation of the insult of the previous day. The captain of the ship complained to the French Consul, but up to the time of the steamer's departure, on the 16th ultimo, no satisfaction had been given. The captain was disposed to accept a friendly arrangement of the matter and proposed at first that a salute of twenty-one guns should be given, and then that three guns should be fired on a mutual exchange of signals when the steamer was leaving the port. None of his suggestions were, however, accepted and the captain decided to protest officially to the French Minister in Caracas. It is generally believed that the garrison of the fort mistook the French steamer for a vessel belonging to Dr. Rojas Paul, the former President of Venezuela. One of H. M.'s cruisers, arrived the morning after the attack at the same anchorage, and left the following day for Tucacas to protect British interests there.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.

In its "Short Life Sketches of some Indian lers" the *Gentlewoman* writes :—

The province of Cutch is situated in the west of dia and to the south of Sind, and is only connected th the mainland by a narrow tract. Some hundreds years ago the country suffered from severe volcanic sturbances, and even as late as 1819 a violent earthake took place which entirely destroyed the princil town, Bhuj. The Runn of Cutch, which covers me 7,000 square miles, bounds Cutch on the north. is a vast and dreary waste without any vegetation timber, except huge decayed trunks of trees, and ring the monsoons is almost entirely submerged. here are no large rivers, and the country is not reach products; there is not sufficient grain grown to pply the wants of the inhabitants. Dates are very undant, and a good deal of cotton is exported.

The tribe of Jareja Rajputs to which the Royal mily belongs are descended from the Summa tribe, ho, under the leadership of a bold warrior, called Jam kha, emigrated from Sind about the fifteenth ntury. In 1540 Khengar—Lakha's nephew—usurp the whole province of Cutch, and having saved the of King Ahmedabad when he was attacked by a n, that monarch bestowed upon him the title of Rao d the principality of Morvi. He continuously haras his uncle, Jam Lakha, who at last, fearing to be t to death by his ambitious nephew, fled to Kathiar and became the founder of the State of Navanagar. In 1548 the Rao founded Bhuj and made it the pital of his dominions. Six rulers followed Khengar succession; then came Pragji, the third son of ayadhan Rao, who obtained possession of his father's rone by stratagem, then murdered his brothers, and oclaimed himself King of Cutch. After him came aisulji; he was succeeded by his son, Lakhpat Rao, a ever man and good administrator; he encouraged lucation, and having rendered important military rvice to the Emperor of Delhi received from him e title of Mirza, and a standard which is still preserv and used upon important occasions. Mahmud Sha Cabul bestowed upon him the title of Maharajah. nder his able rule the country became prosperous, d, when he died, sixteen of his wives burnt themlves on his funeral pyre.

The Jarejas, although otherwise a fairly enlightened an, were greatly disliked by other clans because they actised infanticide, the originator of which horrible ime is said to have been the chief Jard, who killed s seven daughters because he could not find suitable sbands for them. Between the present Maharaja and hengar, fifteen princes ruled over Cutch; but it will ly be necessary to mention two most distinguished nes. These were Rao Desulji, the grandfather, and ao Pragmalji, the father, of the subject of our esent sketch. Desulji was an earnest and noble rince, anxious to adopt all measures suggested by the ritish Government which tended to promote the elfare and prosperity of his subjects; his son, ragmalji, the late Maharajah, who had inherited all is father's good qualities, in addition to the most efined and courtly manners, ruled the State for fteen years. He was a most enlightened and liberal hief, and most loyal to the British Government. He arried out many administrative reforms, framed odes for the guidance of his State officials, and ntroduced a State system of education, erected a courtouse, jail, and fine hospital, and several schools, and aid out roads, and altogether expended on various ublic works the immense sum of Rs. 32,41,435. His Highness also started building a magnificent Gothic alace at Bhuj, but did not live to see it completed. n order to encourage education, he endowed a high chool in his capital, founded two scholarships in the Elphinstone College and two in the School of Art at Bombay.

In 1871 he was made Knight Grand Commander of he Star of India. He died in January, 1876, leaving wo sons, the eldest of whom, the present Maharajah, being then ten years of age. During his minority the State was governed by a Council of Regency, the president of which was the Political Agent. In accordance with the wishes of his mother, the late Maharani Naniba Saheb, the young prince was not sent to college, but placed under a tutor, and later on an English tutor, Captain Wray, superintended his education. He made rapid progress, and in a very short time spoke English fluently, and took an earnest interest in all matters connected with the government and advancement of his subjects. He was greatly assisted by his minister, the late Manibhai Jusbhai.

In August, 1884, His Highness Rao Khengarji, then 18 years of age, was invested with full powers. A handsome youth, well educated, of refined tastes, and most courtly manners, his presence impressed every one, and when in a short but pithy reply to Sir James Fergusson's address he stated that he intended living up to the motto of "Deeds not Words," everyone felt that the young ruler gave ample promise of becoming a worthy successor of his illustrious father. In commemoration of his installation, His Highness established a "Destitute Fund" for supporting his indigent subjects.

In April, 1887, at the special request of His Excellency Lord Reay, His Highness came to England to represent the princes of the Bombay Presidency at the jubilee celebration of the Queen-Empress, and was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

His Highness is a zealous advocate for the education of women. In addition to the college founded in memory of his mother, he has founded several scholarships—one for females attending the Grant Medical College in Bombay, another for females attending the Training College at Rajkot; there are also two other scholarships. For male students every possible aid is given, and those desirous of studying in England or America can have their expenses provided. Special provision is made for encouraging technical studies and developing native talent.

Under careful management the land is improving, cultivation increasing, and fifteen new villages have been built. Bhuj, where the Maharajah resides, is a well populated and fine city, with numerous large buildings, a magnificent palace, and beautiful gardens. It is noted for its embroidery and silver lace.

The State covers an area of 6,500 square miles, a population of over 500,000, and the revenue amounts to £230,000. The Prince is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and has an army, according to Mr. Sorabji Jehangir, "of 240 cavalry, 494 foot soldiers, 495 Arabs, 40 artillery, and 3,000 irregular infantry, exclusive of 4,000 men, which the Bhayad are under obligation to furnish when called upon by the Rao to do so.

The Maharajah married in 1884 two wives, the daughters of the Thakore of Sayala, and the heir to the throne was born in 1885, and is called Prince Madhubha Saheb.

The Rao is an ardent sportsman and gymnast, and plays badminton and billiards. His place is elegantly furnished, and filled with works of art from all countries. His Highness has gained the esteem of the British Government, as well as the affection of his subjects.

EASTER AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The operations between Chatham and Maidstone, which should have occupied the Easter holidays at home, had in consequence of the bad weather to be crowded into a long and arduous day's work on Easter Monday. A force numbering altogether about 10,000 Volunteers and Regulars was divided into two bodies of almost equal numerical strength, the attacking force being under the command of Lieutenant-General Goodenough and the army of defence being directed by Major Dawson Scott. The invaders were composed of a troop of West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, the Kent Artillery Volunteers, with eight 16-pounder guns, and the Middlesex and West London Brigades. The defenders consisted of the Surrey Brigade, divided into two sub-brigades, and the Chatham Brigade of Regulars, who acted as a reserve. In accordance with the general idea the operations resulted in the invaders having, after an interesting struggle, made a considerable advance in the direction of Chatham, though towards the close of the day they received a check at Wouldham, where the final march-past took place in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge.—At Dover the manœuvres were brought to a conclusion by a successful sham fight, near St. Margaret's. The forces engaged numbered altogther nearly 9,000 men, General Lord William Seymour being in chief command, while the commander of the attacking force was Colonel J. C. Russell, and Colonel J. B. Sterling directed the operations of the defending army. After the fight there was a march-past on the parade ground facing Fort Bergoyne.—An interesting sham fight took place in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, an attack by a small invading force upon Shornemead Fort being repulsed, and the enemy being driven back by the defenders with what in real warfare would have been great loss. In the course of the battle two mines were exploded in the neighbourhood of the fort. Minor operations took place near Winchester, and also in the neighbourhood of Reading, while field-firing and class practice were indulged in at Bisley and Runnymede, and artillery practice at Fort Grain.

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SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT HAMPSTEAD.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

On Easter Monday evening a terrible accident happened at the Hampstead Heath Station of the London and North-Western Railway, by which eight persons lost their lives, while several others have been injured. An immense number of holiday-makers had visited Hampstead Heath, and at the time in question thousands were returning homewards, their anxiety to secure seats in the trains being quickened by the appearance of heavy clouds that threatened a storm. The railway station was besieged by a dense mass of people, all eager to get first on to the platforms, and the regulation of such a crowd was little short of the impossible. To reach the platforms a flight of stairs has to be descended, one being provided for each platform. The crush on the stairs leading to the platform of the up-line was terrific, and in this men, women, and children all fared alike. Many men were injured, and as it proved, two women and six children were fatally suffocated. Immediately on the police learning of the catastrophe they had the railway station doors closed for a time while they rescued the injured persons. Dr. Evershed was called to the railway station, and the police ambulance and stretchers were put into requisition to convey some of the injured to the Hampstead Police Station, where Dr. Payne and Dr. H. Cooper Rose were quickly in attendance, while other persons were taken to the house of Dr. Cook. Some revived after treatment, while others were despatched in cabs to hospitals and are progressing favourably.

At the inquest yesterday on the bodies of the eight persons killed, the Coroner said it appeared that a large crowd assembled outside the station to proceed home by train. It had been reported to him that there was a block on the staircase, and that at the lower end of this staircase most of the deaths occurred. A very large number of persons were desirous to return, and others were seeking shelter from the storm. He believed the crush was greatest on the staircase, and he had been told that at the bottom there was a box, which contracted the entrance and exit. The question whether the gates were open or not would have to be inquired into. There was little or no doubt that all met death by suffocation.

Stephen Eaton, a smith, said that he did not start from home with his wife and little girl until about twenty to five. They came by train, and only got a little distance on the way to the Heath when the rain came on, and they returned to the station near six o'clock. There were many people inside, and at first they could only get down three or four steps. The crush came all at once, but there was no commotion on the platform. His wife was behind him at first, and against the bannister, while he held the little girl's hand. The gate must have been either shut or barred, or else people stopped suddenly at the bottom. The crush became greater and greater, and his wife got shifted round into the middle of the staircase. She fell and others fell on her. For some time the officials could not make the police understand what they wanted, in respect to clearing the top of the stairs. When a clearance was made his wife was quite dead.

In the course of other evidence James Hamilton, a labourer, said that on the staircase he held the handrail to protect his stepdaughter and wife. They were literally driven below the first landing and got nearly down to the bottom of the staircase, where his wife and daughter were jammed against the collector's box. He saw no gates there; he was too excited. His wife died standing.

Eli Mills, the station-master, said he had been employed there in the same capacity for twenty-three years. His usual staff was one foreman, two collectors, three porters, and two clerks. They worked about ten hours each. He had had similar traffic on other Bank Holidays, and the extra staff on Monday amounted to five relief men, two permanent way men, and two traffic inspectors. The two last were his superiors. There had never been an accident before, although they had had greater traffic. Thirty thousand persons passed through the station on Monday, not including juveniles. Whenever rain came on they had a difficulty in keeping out of the office persons who merely sought shelter. He had sufficient staff, and but for the fall at the bottom of the stairs, nothing would have happened. The gates were open. After the down 6·2 train had started, he heard screams and saw persons jumping on to the line. He rushed across and hurriedly passed persons up the platform to clear a way at the bottom of the staircase, where the people were wedged in; some were lying and some were standing. He found it impossible to extricate them. The collector told him that someone fell and this caused the block. Witness crossed the line again, went up the stairs and closed the front doors. He then succeeded in getting persons to retire from the top of the staircase and to appreciate the condition of affairs below. Inspector Smith had already summoned extra police, and doctors were sent for.

Replying to a question put at this point, Major Marindin said there would be a Board of Trade inquiry.

After some further evidence, the inquest was adjourned until April 26.

The Melksham magistrates on April 20 committed for trial John Gurd *alias* Hamilton, who is charged with the wilful murder of Henry Richards at Melksham, on April 9, and of Police-Sergeant Moulden, near Warminster, on the 12th. Prisoner, who was formerly an attendant in a lunatic asylum, is said to have admitted that he went to Melksham with the intention of killing Richards and a young woman named Florence Adams, to whom he had been engaged, but who wrote to him breaking off the engagement. He blamed Richards for having been mainly instrumental in inducing his sweetheart to renounce her engagement.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* draws attention to some publications just issued there showing at a glance the relative military strength and positions of England and Russia face to face in Asia. They are brought out by Captain Eugen Schuler, and dedicated to Field-Marshal von Beck, chief of the General Staff of Austria-Hungary. With regard to the Russian forces, it appears that in the Caucasus alone there are 114,760 men in time of peace, ready to be increased in a few weeks to 275,190 at the first sign of war, besides the number of troops that might be poured in from adjoining provinces of Russia in Europe. Of the "peace" force there are 16 battalions of Grenadiers, or 9,600 men; 64 of infantry, or 38,400 men; 32 battalions of rifles and other special Caucasian troops, 23,140 strong; 94 squadrons of cavalry of a strength of 17,060; 36 batteries of artillery, with 148 guns and 7,060 men; engineers, 2,000; frontier guards, 4,000; militia, 23 sotnias on horse and 2 on foot, in all 3,100; and 4,000 other troops of sorts. On the approach of war the cavalry rises to 261 squadrons of 37,280 men, and the artillery to 276 guns, with 3,850 men.

In Asia, apart from the Caucasus, there are in Transcaspiana in peace 12 battalions, 14 squadrons, 1 battery with 6 guns, 2 battalions and 1 company of engineers; in all 13,940 men, capable of being immediately increased when war theatens to 17,710. In Turkestan there are 25½ battalions, 32 squadrons, 13 batteries, with 94 guns, in all 27,590 men, to be increased in war to 41,450, the squadrons being just doubled, but the rest of the troops, apart from fresh supplies, remaining the same, while the guns are increased by only 6. In Omsk there are 6 battalions, and 6 squadrons, 1 battery with 2 guns, in all 5,350 men, who become in war 17,360 men, in 14 battalions, 18 squadrons, 1 battery, and 6 guns. In Irkutsk there are 2 battalions and 2 squadrons with 1,900 men, who may be raised to 8,400 men in 8 battalions and 2 squadrons. In the Amoor district there are 21 battalions, 12 squadrons, 6 batteries with 40 guns, 1 company of engineers, in all 25,240 men, who, when mobilisation takes place, are 30 battalions, 29 squadrons, 7 batteries with 50 guns, and 1 engineer company, or 37,290.

How many of the troops in Asia could be spared towards India, or Persia, or Turkey is of course (the correspondent remarks) a problem; but the main fact remains that 74,020 can become with a stroke of the pen 1,22,210 men. In the Caucasus alone in time of war the Russian Staff can dispose of 210 battalions of infantry, 261 squadrons of cavalry, 36 batteries with 276 guns, 3 battalions, and 12 companies of engineers, or, as we have seen, 2,75,190 men. If to these we add the Transcaspian and Turkestan force we have a total of 3,34,350. No doubt all of these could not be moved from where the mobilisation would take place, owing to fear of a local rising, want of transport, inability to feed them with provisions and ammunition, and so on. But the same thing may be said of the English in India. Nominally, you have 2,33,300 troops of all sorts in that empire, but not more than half of them could be put on the frontier.

The *Times* publishes the following from its correspondent at Teheran :—It is rumoured that the Russian Government offers to advance the Persian Government half-a-million sterling at 6 per cent., to enable the latter to pay the tobacco monopoly indemnity and to liberate itself from all pecuniary obligation towards Great Britain. The offer is likely to be accepted, Persia offering the security of the Customs. The adversaries of British influence predict its speedy annihilation.

Later.—The Russian Minister presses for an immediate answer to his offer of the advance of the tobacco indemnity, in order to prevent any other proposals being accepted. It is thought that the fact that Russia pays the half-million demanded by England will have grave and far-reaching consequences.

THE CHINESE IN BURMA.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., writes to the *Manchester Guardian* :—The importance of the Chinese in Burma is much greater than the proportion which they bear in numbers to the total population. The Chinese in Upper Burma are of a different class from those in the lower province. Speaking generally, the Chinamen in Lower Burma come from Canton and the sea provinces of China. They are for the most part petty traders and artisans, with a fair number of merchants of considerable capital and wide dealings. The Chinese in Upper Burma are chiefly Yunnanese. They are rough and hardy men, enterprising traders, and pioneers of commerce. The Chinaman of Lower Burma is by nature of the Ah Sin type. A wily individual, placid and good-tempered, but capable, if excited, of cruelty and ferocity. He may be seen to most advantage in Rangoon. Rangoon, as is well-known, is the capital of the province which before the annexation was called British Burma; but as that term has no longer any significance, it is now named Lower Burma. Rangoon is in the delta formed by the many mouths of the great Irawaddy river, and is placed at the confluence of two minor rivers, the Pegu and the Rangoon, which join one of the outlets of the Irawaddy a few miles from the sea. There is nothing very picturesque about the approach to Rangoon; a low monotonous coast, a wide river with banks of mud clothed with the mangrove, water thick with the earth and sand which the river never ceases to bring down with it, and made still more dirty and troubled by the mass of rice husks, ashes, and other refuse constantly poured into it by the many mills in Rangoon. Rounding the point where the two streams meet, and on which is a battery of big guns, you enter the harbour, a wide stretch of river full of steamers and ships, and alive with cargo boats and steam launches. You land, and you are in the capital of Lower Burma. Yes, but where are the Burmese? You see the wharves and quays crowded with natives of India more or less unclad. You see the little flat-bottomed boats which ply in the harbour, of Chinese pattern, who two eyes, one on either side of the prow, worked by Indians from Chittagong. You observe launches and Burman-built boats being loaded at the jetties by Chinamen, while the Chinese master sits smoking and superintending the packing of the various notions with which he is about to visit the villages on the rivers and creeks. As you drive away from the wharves along the Strand Road, you see Chinamen at the door of all the shops—Chinese names, Chinese lanterns, and Chinese joss-houses. You almost run over the Chinamen who are carrying their bales of goods across the street, from their shops on one side to the steamers or the railway goods station on the other. When you see these things you ask naturally, "Where are the Burmese?" and you begin to understand that Chinamen form an important element in the population of the British Empire. Along the Strand the Chinamen have been seen mostly in shops or warehouses. But turn up one of the other streets. Look at the Chinaman, naked to the waist, with a pair of loose darkblue pantaloons clothing the lower part of his body and legs; shop after shop of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, all working as hard as they can, as if their whole heart were in their work. They are sleek, well-fed, comfortable-looking men, and they deserve their good fortune, for no men work more steadily or more zealously. They have not found the day too long, or begun to clamour for an Eight Hours' Act. For much that adds to the comfort of existence the Europeans in Burma are indebted to the Chinese workman, and more especially, in the matter house-building, to the Chinese carpenter. From Bhamo on the north to Rangoon on the sea coast he has done his part to make the British soldier and his officer as comfortable as is possible in the climate of Burma. Whether he is at Rangoon or Mandalay or the most distant out-station where troops have to be housed, the Chinese carpenter is a model of industry and punctuality. He begins and leaves off his work exactly at the appointed time, and never wastes a moment of the working day. Sometimes he has a tendency to combine to force terms on his employer. As a rule he is a man of his word and a respecter of contracts, and does his work skilfully and well.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLBOYS.

A glance at the boys collected in the principle public school, in Rangoon, will show how large is the Chinese element in the upper classes of the population. The pigtail is not a rare object at the back of the form. The Chinese boys are generally among the best, and especially prominent in mathematics. They carry of more than their share of prizes. There is probably, no school in the world where there is to be seen such a mixture of races as in the Rangoon College and High School. There are about 700 boys in the various departments. There are boys of pure European and pure Asiatic descent; there are Jews; natives of India, from all parts, from the north to the south, from the east to the west coast; there are also the results of every possible combination. Burmese women readily contract alliances with men of other nations. There is hardly a race or admixture of races in the British Indian Empire which is not here represented. The Chino-Burman holds his own well among them all. Most mixed races in the East seem to inherit the vices of both parents, but he seems to have been endowed with the good qualities of both his father and his mother. He is intelligent, steady, and industrious, and is decidedly superior in many ways to the pure Burman. Among the most intelligent and able subordinates in the Burman Secretariat is a Chino-Burman gentleman, whose knowledge of English is as remarkable as his general capacity. In Rangoon by the census of 1881, there were found to be 7,000 persons either born in China or speaking Chinese as their native language, and nearly 1,000 persons of mixed Chinese blood. I have not the figures of the new census of Rangoon. They will undoubtedly show that the Chinese are now much more numerous than they were ten years ago. They are also rising in wealth and position. Their country houses and the gardens in the neighbourhood of Rangoon are conspicuous, and in the evening their barouches are met on the fashionable drives. They have several clubs in Rangoon. By clubs I do not mean secret societies. Branches of the secret societies which have headquarters in the Straits Settlment exist in Burma. I am referring to clubs on the English model—comfortable retreats for gentlemen who wish to meet each other and to seclude themselves for a time from the pleasures and distractions of domestic life and female society. Of such clubs there are more than one, with billiard and news rooms, and bars not devoid of refreshments suitable to Chinese taste.

THE OPIUM BUSINESS.

The opium business is almost entirely in Chinese hands. In Lower Burma no opium can be legally possessed or sold except that which is issued by the Government to the licensed vendors. The number of shops and the places at which they are placed are determined by the Government. The licenses are sold by auction, and are purchased exclusively by the Chinese. Here also, I am afraid, the smuggling ability of our Chinese friends finds a field for action, with the results that some of the opium sold has not been issued from the Government treasury and has not paid duty. As the price of the Government opium is very high, there is a large profit to be made on the contraband article, much of which undoubtedly enters Burma from the Shan States, and perhaps by sea from the Straits Settlement, where it is cheaper than in British India. The opium licenses only permit the sale of the drug in very small quantities at the licensed shop. Here again the Chinaman systematically evades the law. The number of shops has been diminished from time to time, and in some districts no licenses are allowed at all, with the object of restricting, and if possible preventing, the consumption of opium by the people. It is, however, impossible to prevent the licensee from sending out his men with small quantities of opium to sell in the villages. There are few villages of any importance in Lower Burma in which there are not a few Chinamen. So long as there is a Chinaman in the country there will be opium, for they cannot or will not do without it. Hence the abolition of an opium shop leads as a rule to the sale of more opium by the shop nearest to the district, and to numerous offences against the Excise law.

THE THIRTY-SIX ANIMAL GAME.

One of the most ingenious methods devised by Ah Sin for relieving his Burman neighbours from the *ennui* of rural life and the burden of superfluous cash is the "thirty-six animal" game. This game is a form of gambling popular throughout Indo-China. It takes wonderfully in Burma, and creates much excitement in towns and villages. The banker or croupier is usually an itinerant Chinaman, and the instruments of gaming are of the rudest kind. The method of play is as follows. The names of thirty-six animals are written down on a list. The banker selects a beast and writes its name down on a piece of paper, which is placed in a hollow bamboo or other receptacle and hung from the roof of the house or some other place out of reach. The public are then invited to guess which animal has been selected and to back their opinions, and the banker undertakes to pay the winners thirty times their stakes. Thus, with even betting on each animal, he always gets the stakes on six. When all the arrangements are made, assistants are sent round the town who go from house to house and solicit bets. In a short time the whole town is in excitement, especially the women folk, and many stake their last coin. In large towns a date some four or five days distant is chosen for the drawing or disclosing of the winning beast. Meanwhile the canvassing and betting go on apace, and the excitement increases, to the hindrance of all business and honest work. Prophets and dreamers of dreams appear on the scene. Ma Chaw, who is known as a true dreamer, dreams one night that it is the elephant. She tells all her neighbours in the morning, and there is a rush upon the elephant by Ma Chaw and her followers. Next day some one else has had a trustworthy presentiment that it is the cat, and the banker is busy all day registering the bets and receiving money on the cat. Meanwhile the banker's assistants, Burman idlers and loafers whom he engages to go round with the betting lists, are busily spreading rumours that the donkey is the winning animal, and soon there is a popular belief that "the straight tip" has been received at last, and heavy stakes are laid upon the donkey. When the betting begins to fall off and the patience of the populace is well-nigh exhausted, the time is fixed for disclosing the winner. Everyone hurries to the office, and the excitement becomes intense. The hollow bamboo is produced from its place of safety. Which is it to be—the elephant, the donkey, or the cat? On all these heavy stakes have been laid, and it is expected that the bank will be broken. Not a bit of it. The mouse wins. Very little money had been laid upon this insignificant animal. The Chinaman smiles and cheerfully pays over the stakes to the few winners. The populace roars. Cries of foul play begin to be heard. A tumult arises, and but for the timely arrival of a police sergeant with a following of constables the banker would be lynched. But he had foreseen this, and has provided for his own rescue by the custodians of the peace.

THE BURMO-CHINESE AND ENGLAND.

The feeling of the Chinese in Upper Burma towards the British Government is naturally different. There is no doubt that they were inclined at first to resent the British advent. We diminished their importance, as they could swagger as Chinese subjects under a Burman Government. They considered, moreover, that their country had a claim, at any rate, to a portion of the annexed province, and they believed for a long time that the claim would be enforced. They took their tone to some extent from the Viceroy of Yunnan, who was, if not hostile, certainly suspicious, and could not persuade himself that we should be content with what we had taken from the Burmans. A secret agent was kept at Bhamo—a very high-class Competition-Walla who had passed nearly every possible examination. By degrees, however, the Yunnan authorities realised that we had no sinister designs. The Chinamen began to understand our system of government. They were sorely tried, it is true, by our opium regulations and the heavy duty and restrictions imposed upon the sale of the drug. But they recognised, I think, the just intentions of the Government and the fair principles of the adminstration. They began to lay aside their suspicious attitude, and to recognise their position as British subjects. The present Viceroy of Yunnan, who came from the Pekin Foreign Office, reduced the frontier garrisons considerably, replaced the distinguished agent at Bhamo by a common news-writer, and informed his people by manifesto that all was quiet on the frontiers, that he was well acquainted with foreign affairs and that the less the public thought or talked about foreign politics which they did not understand, the better it would be for all.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

A Persian correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian* :—In previous letters, referring to the disturbances in Persia which followed the concession of the tobacco monopoly to an English company, I have shown that the agitation was not directed against English interests at all, but that Persian patriots had seized upon the tobacco question as a favourable opportunity for wringing reforms from the Government. I now subjoin a translation of the essential parts of a petition addressed by the leaders of the Liberal Party in Persia a month ago to the foreign representatives at Teheran, which shows clearly that this is the case. Having received this document from a prominent member of the Persian Liberal Party, I can guarantee is authenticity :—

"The destinies of Persia are at this moment in the hands of despotic and inhuman Ministers, executioners for whom nothing is only—religion, laws, right. Over all things and all men their caprice reigns supreme. Every man lives in fear and trembling, for no man can answer for his own safety. We think it needless to remind you that all offices of importance are concentrated in the inexperienced hands of a few youthful favourites, who are not only ignorant of the duties which they take upon themselves, but ruin our unhappy country by selling it to any men who will satisfy their insatiable greed. Thanks to these men, the whole machinery of the State is out of gear, and Persia stands to-day on the brink of the grave. We are at one with the honoured Ministers of our faith in declaring that the only means of removing the causes of the present national discontent is the immediate dismissal of the present Ministers and the establishment of the organic laws of the land. We, sons of Iran, have this day formed, under the guidance of the heads of our holy faith, a solemn National League. You cannot fail to be aware that every man of education, of learning, of patriotic feeling throughout of Persia belongs to this league, and that their one end and aim in life is to realise the ideal which rules their hearts and souls. We aspire only to the minimum of freedom, without which man cannot live, and which constitutes a necessary condition of existence. The freedom of a nation is founded on the stability of its laws, and in the name of justice we ask that our laws should be recognised. When we speak of laws we do not mean to speak of introducing into our country foreign codes, which, despite their great merits, cannot be good for us, because they do not correspond to our national feelings. We believe that the just and human application of our Shariat would be quite sufficient to protect us against the evils of the present state of things and to lead us in the path of universal progress. The Shariat alone can re-establish order in Persia, for the laws of the Shariat have their roots deep down in the feelings of the nation. The spirit of our Shariat has nothing in common with the idea of it which is entertained by Europeans, who judge of it by the deeds and life of the monsters who oppress us. We are far from exaggerating the merits of our religion. We are convinced, however, that it contains that moral force which has led Europe to progress and prosperity. The laws of our Shariat enjoin us to seek dealings and friendship with the other nations of the world and to treat them as brothers. We wish to raise the prosperity of Iran to the level of the prosperity of other civilised countries, and we will strive after this prosperity by propagating science and all that pertains to civilisation. In endeavouring to realise our sacred ideal we shall employ neither force nor rebellion. The sacred character of the object which we have in view ensures us from being left unsupported. We hope that the enlightened humanitarians in the Western world will not refuse us their sympathy. This we will endeavour to deserve by our conduct. We venture to believe that you find Persia worthy of your sympathy. Is there any other nation which has shown so much vital force in its misfortunes and so much perseverance in the aspirations which have sometimes cost it dear? What nation has undergone so much tyranny and violence and still remained staunch to its ancient traditions? We deserve your sympathy, honourable representatives of the civilised nations, for we have always been ready to lay down our lives to save our country from the yoke of tyrants. If till now we have been unsuccessful in realising these aspirations it is because till now we had not tested the divine fruit of union and harmony. Now that by the mercy of the Creator all the patriots of Persia are united by bonds of brotherhood on the common ground of the defence of their country, we have felt all of a sudden that we are a nation like others, and that we can no longer live without laws to guarantee our lives, our honours, and our property. We, sons of Iran, we call for the intervention of the Western Powers at this critical moment. Such an intervention must of course be collective and pacific. The nations of Europe must constitute themselves umpires between the Persian people and the Government. An armed intervention would, on the contrary, be of no avail to any one, least of all to Persia, already torn by internal feuds. You have no need to take any official step; your influence alone with our oppressors would be sufficient. We cherish the hope that you will respond with sympathy to our call, and thereby render to our country a service which will remain an everlasting monument of your generous policy."

A football match was played on April 18 on a ground at Levallois Perret, near Paris, between a French fifteen belonging to a club known as the Stade Francais and a team of the Rosslyn Park Football Club. This is the first international contest of the kind played on French soil. Some 2,000 persons were present, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and a large proportion were Frenchmen. The Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava were among the spectators. The match was well contested, but the Englishmen showed marked superiority, especially in the scrimmages and passing, and eventually won by three goals and three tries to *nil*. The greatest good feeling was manifested throughout.

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THE ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

THE COMMONWEAL CASE.

D. J. Nicholl and Charles Wilfrid Mowbray, the former described as the editor, and the latter as publisher, of the *Commonweal*, were charged on April 20 at Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Vaughan with, in an article published in that journal on April 9, soliciting and encouraging certain persons unknown to murder certain other persons—to wit, the Right Hon. Henry Mathews, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice.

The Hon. H. Cuffe prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. He called Patrick M'Intyre, who said he was a sergeant in the Criminal Investigation Department. On April 19, accompanied by Sergeant Walsh he arrested the prisoner Mowbray at 44, Provost, Street, City Road. Mowbray commenced to cry, and said, "This is a very bad job; my wife is lying dead. I am not guilty. I don't approve of violence of any kind; I have severed my connection with them." Mowbray then handed to the witness a number of letters, two memoranda books, and a copy of the *Commonweal* of April 16. Sergeant Walsh searched the place, and found in a room used as a kitchen copies of the *Commonweal* and a quantity of Socialist and Anarchist literature.

Mr. Vaughan (to the prisoner) : Have you anything to say?

Nicholl : No, I have nothing.

Mowbray : I should like to ask the witness whether I did not say that I had severed my connection so far that I had withdrawn my name from the paper. Did I not say that I was not aware of what was going on during my wife's illness, and that I did not agree with what had taken place?

The Witness : I understood you to say that you had severed your connection with them.

Mowbray, whose wife died on April 19, addressing the magistrate, said he had a family of little children, and asked for bail. Mr. Vaughan would not grant bail; but said that if he wished to attend his wife's funeral, he might do so in custody of a constable. The prisoners were then remanded.

THE "COMMONWEAL" SEIZURE.—DEMONSTRATION ACTION BY MRS. BESANT.

A well-attended meeting of Anarchistse was held on 21 ult. at the International Workpeople's Club, Berners-street East, when the recent arrests and the raid on the Anarchist-Socialist paper, the *Commonweal*, formed the subject of denunciatory resolutions. Deep sympathy was expressed with Mr. Mowbray in the tragic circumstances of his arrest within two hours after his wife's death. Delegates were present from most of the Anarchist groups and clubs in the metropolis and a committee was appointed to arrange for the funeral of Mrs. Mowbray and to make provision for her children. It was decided that the cortege should start from the club at half-past three on Easter Saturday afternoon and that a demonstration of sympathy, with bands and banners, should be made as far as Coborn-road station whence those attending the interment will take train to Manor Park. The Anarchist papers in foreign languages published in London—the *Die Autonomie*, in German, and *The Workers' Friend* in Yiddish—will both announce the funeral arrangements, together with fact of Mowbray being present, in custody, as sanctioned by Mr. Vaughan, the Bow-street magistrate. It was also resolved to issue the *Commonweal* although the police seized all manuscripts, forms, and columns of type when they raided the premises—fresh writers and compositors having come forward to assist in ensuring the publication of the paper. Mrs. Besant has written to Mowbray in prison, and visited his family. She has promised substantial contribution weekly, and numerous other offers have been received some from unexpected quarters.

FRANCE : STATEMENT BY RAVACHOL.

Ravachol's brother was allowed to see him on April 16 after Maitre Lagasse, the prisoner's counsel, had signed a paper identifying him as the real Henri Konigstein. Ravachol spoke affectionately of his mother, and urged his brother not to miss the sights of Paris before he left the capital. The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that in reference to the explosions Ravachol said :—

You have no reason to cry. Every man is responsible for his own acts. I am quite aware of the fate that is in store for me; but I am in no way moved. After all it is better than a life of misery and starvation. I am a man and a martyr. I shall die for my opinions. I am neither a visionary nor a firebrand. When I make a resolution by reasoning I carry it out unflinchingly. I wished to feel the pulse of the revolutionary movement, and, to be candid, I find that it does not beat. If it did, my example would have been followed by others. Instead of this, they call me a criminal. Well, I have written my memoirs, and they cover my whole life. Let me be judged by these.

Ravachol tried to palliate his murders by saying that he was driven to crime by the hardness of employers, who refused to give him work from motives of fear. There was no work to be had, and he was resolved to get money somehow for himself, his mother, and his mistress. He maintained that he was generous toward his brother Anarchists, and regreted that in return they villify him, and probably betrayed him.

There is, says the *Standard* correspondent, something like a panic among the people whose turn it will be to serve on the jury that will have to try Ravachol and his accomplices. Some of them are seeking pretexts to avoid the dangerous duty of sitting in judgment on Anarchists. Their fears are not without reason, after the attempts to blow up MM. Benoit and Bulot, the judge and Public Prosecutor at the trial and condemnation of the Clichy-Levallois Anarchists, and after the large number of threatening letters received by L'Herot, the cafe waiter who procured the arrest of Ravachol. On April 17 L'Herot received by post a small box, containing about half a pound of gunpowder and a letter warning him that he will shortly be blown up with the explosive of which the gunpowder sent him was a sample. Information from various parts of France shows that the Anarchists are still desirous of ridding their lodgings of suspicious articles, for dynamite cartridges are found almost daily in all sorts of places.

A tin box filled with gunpowder and with a lighted fuse attached was found on April 15 in some electrical works in Lille. At the time of its discovery by one of the engineers, the fuse was half consumed, and it is probable that in a short time the buildings would have been wrecked.

ITALY.

A dynamite bomb has been found placed against the house of a large manufacturer at Sabatello, who had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Anarchists. Seven arrests have been made in connection with this attempted outrage.

BELGIUM.

Fresh cases of dynamite outrages are reported from several places in Belgium. On April 16 and 17 there were, the Brussels correspondent of the *Standard* says, explosions at the house of M. Beltjens, who appeared as the Public Prosecutor in a recent dynamite case. Fortunately, the new attempts failed to do any damage. Another attempt took place at Seraing, against M. Munster, manager at the Coquerels' Ironworks. It caused great damage to property, but no personal injuries. At Mons a workman has been arrested on whom were found twenty-two dynamite and seventy-five powder cartridges.

SWITZERLAND.

The Cantonal Government of Geneva, acting upon instructions from the Federal Council, has, it is stated, decided to expel from the canton those Anarchists whose judicial papers are compromising. One French and two Italian Anarchists have already left.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berne says :—The Attorney-General of the Confederation has instructed the different Cantonal Governments to watch the movements of the Anarchists, and to expel those regarded as dangerous.

SPAIN.

In the course of his further examination before the magistrate, Munos, the alleged instigator of the recent attempt to blow up the Chamber of Deputies, has made a statement which has caused a great sensation. He declared that an Anarchist meeting was recently held at which lots were cast to decide which of those present should kill the young King.

A petard was discovered on April 16 behind the altar in one of the churches at Barcelona. Attached to it was a lighted fuse, which, however, was extinguished by a policeman, thus preventing an explosion.

A large bomb exploded on April 15 in one of the streets of Pampeluna. A religious procession had just passed by, and it is supposed that the machine was intended to explode in the midst. As it was no one was injured. The police afterwards found another bomb in the street with the fuse half burnt.

In the Linares mining district the anarchist propaganda is in full swing, and the authorities have applied for troops to be sent to secure the preservation of tranquillity.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Nihilists are reported to have emphatically rejected all overtures on the part of the Anarchists to form closer relations with them. This statement, at all events, has been communicated, in an anonymous letter, to the Chief of the St. Petersburg police. The writers add the remark that the aims of the Nihilists are quite different from those of the Anarchists.

CUBA.

A despatch received in New York from Havannah states that on April 14, while the Church of San Nicholas was crowded with worshippers for the chanting of the "Tenebræ," a dynamite bomb was exploded at the entrance to the sacred edifice. The congregation were appalled at the report, but the clergy implored them to remain in their seats, and no attempt was made to rush to the doors. The consequence was that no one was injured. The exterior of the church was damaged by the explosion, but the mischief will be easily repaired. The Anarchists have never caused any trouble in Cuba before.

UNITED STATES.

A telegram received in Chicago from Minneapolis states that great excitement has been caused there by the discovery of a local society of Anarchists, forming a branch of a central body in this city. The society, which is described as in a particularly flourishing condition, is said to have a powerful organization, with branches in every large city of the Union. The agents are stated to be to a great extent servant girls or butlers, who secure employment in wealthy families, where they pay close attention to everything that occurs, carefully noting the manner of living of their employers, the kind of food and its estimated cost, the amounts and different kinds of wine consumed, the furniture and fittings of the residences, the quality of the clothes worn by the occupants, and everything, in fact, which goes to make a first-class establishment. Each agent, it is added, makes a weekly report to the society.

THE MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Preparations were, when the mail left, being made on a considerable scale in various parts of the Continent for holding demonstrations on May Day. M Jules Guesde, the Socialist leader in Paris, in an interview with a newspaper representative, declared that this year the demand for the eight hours day would be so forcible that it would be impossible for this reform to be long delayed. The Social Democratic Party in the Netherlands announces a great number of meetings in various parts of the country with the object of spreading Socialist doctrines and demanding an eight hours day. The authorities have everywhere forbidden public processions, except at Hoogezand, where the Burgomaster has given permission for a procession with flags and music. The public prosecutor states that no trouble is feared. The Marquis de Bogaraya, Civil Governor of Madrid, has declared that he would not permit the Socialists to hold any demonstrations in the street of the capital on May 1. Indoor meetings would not be interfered with, as these were permitted by the law. Anarchist doctrines are said to be dangerously prevalent among the miners at Linares, and there is no military force there to prevent the perpetration of outrages on May Day.

A Reuter despatch from Berlin says :—The Socialist organ *Vorwarts* calls upon the members of the party to show by the observance of Labour Day that the Proletariat is at one in its desire to free the world of misery and wants, and that freedom from the bonds of capital can only be obtained by the efforts of the working classes themselves. The journal finally invites the people to take part in the demonstrations, which will be held in sixteen specified halls.

The London correspondence of the *Birmingham Post* writes :—While the preparations for a labour demonstration in Hyde Park on May Day are being rapidly pressed forward, the police have reason to belive that the Anarchists are also stirring themselves for the purpose of holding a counter-demonstration. From the information in the hands of the authorities it would appear that the body of Anarchists who make London their asylum are determined to publicly express their sympathy with the Walsall Anarchists and they believe that the May Day demonstration will afford them just the opportunity, while it will also enable them to lay their views before a vast concourse of those whom they pretend to be desirous of reaching. The appearance of the extremists at Hyde Park will probably be the signal for a disturbance, for the authorities have been informed that the organisers of the demonstration are not in sympathy with the Anarchist views. The police will not allow extreme speeches, and if such are attempted I understand that the speakers will be proceeded against.

NEW YORK.

A telegram from the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, dated last night, says :—A mass meeting has been held to celebrate the release of Herr Most, the editor of the *Freiheit*. In a characteristic speech, Most declared himself not only an Atheist, but an utter Anarchist. All earthly Governments he considered equally bad, the Republican prisons being the worst in the world. The Anarchist terror now reigning in Europe would, he predicted, soon reach the United States. There was an unusually large force of police in the vicinity of the meeting, prepared for any emergency; but the precaution was wholly useless. A great crowd assembled, and there was much enthusiasm, but nobody worth consideration pays the slightest attention to the Anarchist agitation.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SEAT.

Lord Dufferin's mansion of Clandeboye, in Ireland (says a writer in the *Strand Magazine*) was erected in the reign of James I., but has been frequently altered and enlarged since that time. From the terraces one has a fine view over the lake, which has already been mentioned, and of the park, which, among its other features, includes a well-grown pinetum. Within the interesting appearance of the entrance hall at once strikes one, as here are collected treasures from all parts of the world—stuffed seals and skins from the Arctic regions, great brown bears from the Rockies, and tiger-skins from the East. The native weapons of different savage tribes, including the tomahawks of the Red Indians, form trophies on the walls. The big round eyes of grotesque idols from the same part of the world stand against the walls, and about their feet are curling stones from Canada; guns from Burma point their long tubes at the passer-by, and the rounded outlines of an elaborately-decorated mummy-case from Egypt are seen beyond them. Shells brought over at a much later date from the fields of Tel-el-Kebir are grouped together in one corner, and near them is a large bronze bell in its stand, from still further East. Banners wave from the roof, hanging above the handsome chimney-piece of carved oak, which, enclosing an open hearth, makes room for two large crimson-cushioned settes beneath its wide-spreading canopy; while, looking down on the whole, is a fine portrait of Lord Dufferin in his peer's robes, by Ary Scheffer. The walls of the staircase by which one passes to the principal rooms are lined with pictures, many of them from Lord Dufferin's own hand, the pursuit of art having always been one of his favourite occupations. At the head is the alabaster figure of one of the earlier Egyptian kings from a tomb discovered by Lord Dufferin during his explorations in Egypt many years ago. This leads one on to the picture gallery, where are excellent copies of some of the masterpieces of mediaeval art. Here, also, is a bust of the Marquis when a young man, by the sculptor Macdonald; and in the neighbouring room are copies of the portraits of the female members of the brilliant Sheridan family, among whom beauty and wit have been said to be hereditary. Another staircase leads from this room, and at the point where its balustrades terminate. the tusks of narwhals, bought by lord Dufferin from the North, rise high, their counterparts being also seen in other part of the house.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes :—

The successful halting of Mr. Bland's Free Silver Coinage Bill by the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States has had important influence upon the American political horoscope for November. It may now be taken for granted that no Silver Bill can pass Congress, and that no additional amount of silver bullion purchase or coinage will be provided than that enacted in the present silver law. The silver agitation hereafter will also gradually assume a different phase. The silver question is to continue under discussion in the Senate, where several silver Senators are booked for speeches, and there possibly may be more silver talk in the House; but matters will remain about as they are until after the Presidential election. Thereafter the aggressive movement will probably be made rather by the opponents of silver coinage than by its friends. Financial and economical necessities are sure to create a powerful party in the United States hereafter, who will urge radical modification of the present silver law, by the partial or total stoppage of the monthly silver buying—now 4,500,000 ounces—and the adoption of other needful precautions to maintain the integrity of the currency of the United States. The Philadelphia Board of Trade, followed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, have already petitioned Congress to change the law so as to stop buying silver, and other influential business organizations are doing likewise. With over $420,000,000 of silver dollars and bullion in the Treasury vaults which cannot be got into circulation, and upon which almost that amount of circulating notes have been issued, and with all the Government storage vaults filled with silver, and more of it accumulating at the rate of $4,000,000 monthly, for which new vaults must be built, a halt is imperatively necessary if financial trouble is to be avoided.

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THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA.

It was to many a matter of regret, says the *Morning Post*, that at the end of 1879 the decision was arrived at to break up and distribute the collections of the museum at the India Office. One point, however, was unmistakably clear—the space at disposal was quite inadequate to receive acquisitions that would make the museum a truly representative one. So the botanical specimens were sent to Kew, the Budhistic illustrations to Bloomsbury, the geological specimens to Jermyn Street, the architectural and art collections to South Kensington, and Dr. Gunther's selection from the natural history collections to Cromwell Road. This includes some 670 mammals, 6,400 birds, 125 fish, and over 1,800 insects, besides representatives of other groups. The India Institute at Oxford also benefited, and many specimens were sent to the museum at Calcutta. The art collections at South Kensington have largely increased, and Sir G. Birdwood's handbooks have made them vastly more popular than they were. As for the natural history specimens at Cromwell Road, finding them is a task not far removed in difficulty from that often described as "looking for a needle in a bundle of hay." It is therefore gratifying to those who take an interest in Indian natural history to find a catalogue published of the mammals in the museum at Calcutta, and to know that others are to follow. It has been drawn up by Mr. W. L. Sclater, Deputy-Superintendent of the Indian Museum there, and is a portion of an extensive series of works authorised by the Government. Although called only a catalogue, there is under the heading of each species much information as to its literature, synonymy, and natural distribution. One most interesting point again brought into prominence is the question raised by Schlegel in 1862 whether the elephant of Ceylon and Sumatra is not different from the Indian elephant. Dr. Falconer, the great authority on elephants, recent and fossil, wrote at the time forcibly maintaining that there were but the two recognised and well-marked forms. It seems by no means improbable that the third form will be recognised, though Mr. Sclater does not at present go to the length of saying so. About a quarter of a century had elapsed since the appearance of Jerdon's "Birds" and "Mammals," and Gunther's "Reptiles" of India, when in 1883 the Secretary of State for India in Council arranged for the production of an extensive work on the fauna of British India. This is quite apart from museum catalogues. Its publication was commenced in 1888, under the editorship of Dr. Blanford, by order of the Government; but this is a work that proceeds, of course, slowly. It is probably not very generally known that the decision of the Indian Government was that the work should include India Proper, the Himalayas, the Punjab, Sind, Beloochistan, all the Cashmere territories, Gilgit, Ladak, &c., Nepaul, Sikkim, Bhutan, and other cis-Himalayan regions, Assam, Burma, Karenaee, and Tenasserim, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kashgaria, Thibet, Yunnan, Siam, and part of the Malay Peninsula. When complete it will be a magnificent addition to our knowledge of Oriental natural history. But, while the memoirs are of high value, it will be very useful to have such a handy catalogue as that which has been issued. A large number of Englishmen going to India become, from their love of shooting, more or less naturalists, if they were not so before and the want of a reference book as to what may and may not be found has been by many keenly felt. Of the larger work Part I of the Mammals (250 pages with woodcuts, 1888), included from monkeys to flying lemurs, following Professor Flowers's classification, and Part 2, dated Nov. 30, 1891 (pages 250 to 617), embraces from bats to the manatees and dugongs, 400 forms being enumerated and described. The volumes on birds are in progress; two volumes on fish have appeared, and one on reptiles, and preparations are made for three volumes on moths.

LORD CROSS' INDIA BILL.

"A Bengalee" writing to the *Times* of April 16, *a propos* of Colonel Malleson's letter on the above subject, quoted in our last issue, says:—Apart from the propriety of his language, Colonel Malleson ought to know from his long residence in India (1) that Mahomedanism is a religious and not a racial distinction when applied to India—in other words, that few Mahomedans in India have other than pure Indian blood in their veins; (2) that more than one-third of the Bengalees are Mahomedans—a larger number than in any other part of India. Moreover, Colonel Malleson speaks of "people who cannot wield the sword." Now, I beg to submit that he ought to know that the conditions of warfare are now quite different from what they were in former times; that science and mathematics will now go a longer way in winning a battle than physical strength or animal courage. It is a great pity that Anglo-Indians are not able to speak of the Bengalees in temperate language. Why they have such a wholesale horror of Bengalees it would be unprofitable to attempt to solve. But I do assert that they utterly fail to enlist the sympathy of Englishmen in the use of such language. In effect, it is as if they had not spoken.

HOW ANTI-OPIUM PETITIONS ARE SECURED.

Mr. Bhownaggree, the Judicial Member of Council of the Native State of Bhownagar, now on a visit to England, says in the report of the proceedings at the recent opium discussion at the Society of Arts:—As regards the present agitation. I crave leave to relate a little information I have gathered about it. I went to a meeting held last night at the Fraser-street Mission-hall, at Chiswick, where Mrs. Lynn was announced to deliver a lecture on opium, illustrated by lantern slides. In the course of the lecture (which was ably delivered, but full of gross misrepresentations), of the lime light slides exhibited, two represented a few Chinamen lying wounded or dead, with a due proportion of blood daubed on their bodies—these, the fair lecturer explained, were the men "murdered" by the Queen's murderers who, she further explained, were British soldiers, in that great British crime, the Chinese war. She paused here to exhort her hearers not to let a son of theirs be enrolled in the British army! Another of the plates represented an opium warehouse in India, and yet another a retail shop; these, the lecturer explained, were her Majesty's poison stores. A hymn was sung later on at the meeting, in which it was said that "the influence of English rule on India had been baneful." At the end of the lecture the chairman drew out from his pocket a printed memorial, stating that he, and he hoped the audience, were satisfied that the opium policy of the British Government needed immediate annihilation, and therefore asked them to empower him to sign the memorial which contained a prayer to that effect on behalf of what he called the "public meeting." I might state here that in the usual speech introducing the lecturer the chairman had distinctly stated that he knew nothing about the opium question, and that "he did not want to betray his ignorance" by speaking at length. After the memorial was read, or rather mumbled over, I thought it my duty, as a British subject, knowing something about India, and as a resident of Chiswick, to ask if I might be allowed to speak before the vote of the audience was taken on the memorial. I told the chairman that the lecture was full of exaggerations and misstatements, that all the arguments employed were one-sided. The chairman said the meeting was only for a lecture, and not for discussion, and the paper before it was only a memorial, not a petition, and that, therefore, no discussion was expected or allowable. I bowed to the decision, only pointing out that, whatever it was—memorial or petition—it was not fair to spring such a paper on the audience, and to pass it without hearing remarks offered on the other side. The chairman, however, hurriedly called for the vote, and declared the memorial "passed unanimously." Thus the voice of the public of Chiswick was added last night to the unanimous voice of all parts of Great Britain calling upon the responsible ministers of the Crown to stop in India the growth, consumption, and trade of the poison "which," to use the fair lecturer's reiterated phrase, "the Christian Queen of England was manufacturing to kill not only her own subjects with, but those of the heathen Emperor of China."

THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Association, representing something like seventeen-and-a-half million of spindles, was held, on April 19, at Manchester. The meeting had been summoned for the purposes of considering the proposals put forth on behalf of the operatives—namely, that two representatives from the employers and two from the operatives be appointed as arbitrators to decide the matters in dispute, and failing a satisfactory agreement that a fifth party should be called in, whose decision should be final. There was a large attendance of masters at the meeting. After discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this Federation appoint six members of the committee along with the secretary, Mr. Tattersall, to meet a similar number of persons from the Operatives' Association, to agree or otherwise as to what issues the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners desire the Federation to arbitrate upon." It was further stated that a meeting of employers and operatives will in all probability be held in Manchester in the course of a few days, and the result of the deliberations of that meeting will be reported to a meeting of the Masters' Federation, on April 26.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting was held on April 19, at Old Broad-street, Mr. J. A. Maitland presiding, in the absence of Mr. Bullen, who was recovering from a serious illness. The chairman said it was with very deep regret that he had to announce the death of their friend and colleague, Mr. George Yule. To strengthen the board they have invited Sir Alexander Wilson to fill the vacancy, and that gentleman had consented. Up to the time of his leaving India Sir Alexander was the president of the Bank of Bengal. The working of the bank for the six months under review had not been so profitable as they would desire. It was not, however, unsatisfactory when they took into consideration the unsettled and demoralized state of Eastern trade for some time past, consequent on the unprecedented fall in the value of silver. The effect of this was so vast and far-reaching that it would be impossible for him to enter into the question at any length; but one thing was quite certain with regard to this complicated silver question, and that was that these violent fluctuations in exchange were undermining our trade with all silver-using countries by introducing into it a strong element of speculation and uncertainty, which could only bring about loss and even disaster. In fact, it had already done so. For those not engaged in the eastern trade he would give one or two instances to illustrate what he meant. A merchant in London, say, four months ago, bought £10,000 worth of merchandise for shipment to the east. For the cost he accepted a bill at four months' date. The goods were shipped, and in due course arrived their destination, and were sold and paid for in silver, the money of the country. This silver had to be remitted to London in gold to meet the bill, falling due about now. The loss on this transaction would be on exchange alone £900 to £1,000, or 9 to 10 per cent. He would take another case. A merchant in the east bought produce for shipment to London. He paid for it in silver, but drew for the cost on London in sterling, thus fixing the exchange. Immediately after the merchant had completed the operation there arose one of those now frequent semi-panics in silver, and a considerable fall in price enabled a competing merchant to enter the market and put through an exactly similar operation, and perhaps ship the produce in the very same steamer at 1, 2, or 3 per cent. lower cost than the first merchant by being able to sell his sterling bill at the lower exchange. These were no exceptional cases. They happened for large amounts daily, aggregating in the course of the year millions and millions of sterling. This would give the shareholders some slight idea of the magnitude of this silver or exchange question, and show the urgent necessity there was for some action which would give some sort of stability to exchange with silver-using countries. With regard to the balance-sheet, the first item on the debit side was the capital, which stood at £750,000. This, as they were aware, was, and always had been since the establishment of the bank, in the east, in silver. It was the only item in the accounts that was in silver; all the others were on a sterling basis, and were not affected by the exchange. If they took the capital of the bank at the present low rate of exchange—1s. 3½d.—it was reduced to £476,500. Adding to this the reserve against depreciation, £125,000, the amount was increased to £601,500, to which might be put the sum now carried forward of £1,279, making together £619,779. This was really the capital of the bank in gold at the present time; and he might remark that these figures worked out the shares at £20, whereas he saw that they had been quoted at as low as £12. Their deposits were £4,350,930. This was above the average of some years past, but it was lower than on June 30 last, when they were abnormally high, in consequence of the large amount of money in India, a great deal of which was sent into the exchange banks. The several amounts under bills came to a total of £1,681,552, and represented part of the current business of the bank. The chief reason the figures were smaller than they were in June was that a larger volume of business than usual had been transacted in demand bills and wire transfers. The note circulation was practically unchanged. Shareholders in some banks had been a great deal exercised in their minds as to the unlimited liability of the note issues. In their bank, however, the liability was strictly limited by the charter to £25 a share, in an addition to the paid-up capital. The first four items on the credit side of the balance-sheet would at once show them the very strong position of the bank with respect to its liquid assets, cash and bullion amounting to over £2,100,000, and securities easily convertible into cash at about another £1,000,000. Although this certainly indicated strength, it was not, from a banking point of view, altogether satisfactory. If trade were good and credit re-established, the bulk of this money would be in exchange and making profits for the bank. Bills receivable were £360,000 less, and loans receivable and advances about £100,000 less. The profit and loss account showed a credit balance of £18,279, or rather under 2½ per cent. on the capital. After due deliberation they had thought it advisable to carry forward this amount rather than distribute it in dividend. By not placing it to reserve, it was still available for dividend at future time. Of course it was very unpleasant to "pass" a dividend, but there was some slight satisfaction in knowing that they had earned one. Exceptional times required exceptional measures. The smallness of their profit arose almost entirely from the difficulty they had had, in common with all similar institutions, in employing their funds at a profit. He proposed the adoption of the report. Mr. F. J. Daniell seconded. Mr. Hurst and other shareholders expressed dissatisfaction generally with the result of the past year's working; but Mr. Tendron and other speakers maintained that the working of a series of years should be looked at rather than that of a single year. The chairman, in reply, said the expenses were constantly being considered by the directors, who endeavoured to curtail them in every possible way. They could not compare an Australian with an Eastern bank, salaries in the East being double what they were in the colonies. He was positive that their expenses were not excessive when compared with those of other Indian banks. For the past nine years the directors had taken only half their fees, because the bank had not been working to such good profit as they would like. Since the date of the accounts the losses they knew of were very small indeed. It was certainly not to meet losses that they were carrying forward the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, but owing to the enormous fall in exchange, which naturally made them very careful as to distributing money. They could issue notes equal to the amount of their paid-up capital. No special provision had been made to meet their share (£100,000) in the Baring guarantee fund, and they did not think it was necessary to do so. He had already stated that the smallness of their profits was not attributable to losses. The motion was adopted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The thirty-eighth ordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on April 20. Mr. William Paterson (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought they might venture to congratulate themselves upon the results of the working of a very troublesome and, he might say, untrustworthy year, more particularly the latter part of it, owing to the great fluctuations in the money in which they were constantly dealing, and also, he regretted to say, to some failures among certain of their oldest constituents, by which the bank could not expect entirely to escape loss. All the loss, however, had either been provided for or was amply covered in the accounts which had been submitted. Their balance-sheet was made up to December 31, so that the whole of the items embraced in it could be taken as representing their actual values in gold, and after paying all expenses they had £66,247 of net profits for the year. Before, however, finally closing the accounts—about a fortnight ago—there was such a sudden and unexpected drop in the value of silver that they had thought it prudent to provide for the depreciation and to make ample provision for what might follow by transferring £50,000 from the reserve fund, thus reducing that fund to £250,000, holding the £50,000 in suspense for contingencies and carrying £10,247 forward to the credit of the current year, after paying the proposed dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. In the present abnormal state of affairs the shareholders would not be surprised to see a large reduction in the item of "bills receivable and other sums due to the bank" in comparison with preceding years. Some said that since 1866 trade had never been so bad in India and China; and the question of the currency had become an Imperial one, which could not be longer ignored without detriment to our merchants and manufacturers and also to the financial position of the Govenment of India. The cash balances of the bank were larger than they liked, but it had been difficult to lend money with safety in India, and would become more so for its development, the value of its currency being the predominating subject on all sides, excepting, he might say, in the House of Commons. Mr. Levita seconded the motion. Dr. Drysdale, referring to the note circulation of the bank, said he presumed that it was not in the same position as that of some foreign banks, which made their shareholders liable for more than a certain sum. The chairman, in reply, stated that under their charter their liability did not extend beyond £20 a share in addition to their paid-up capital; and no call could be made, as he understood, until the funds of the bank had been exhausted in bankruptcy. In answer to further questions, he added that they could only issue notes to the amount of their paid-up capital. The note circulation was generally a profitable business. The recent very sudden drop in the value of silver was equal to about 10 per cent., which was a very serious matter for traders with India. It was not on account of the needs of the bank itself that the directors had transferred £50,000 from the reserve fund to meet contingencies. Their capital was all in gold on Dec. 31 last. The report was unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY GAS (LIMITED)

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 states that the gas and meter rental shows an advance on the previous year of £2,354. The loss on exchange amounted to £18,812, which has been charged to profit and loss. The profit was £17,925, and including the balance brought forward £18,304. After deducting the interim dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent, the balance available is £9,994, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., tax free, making 7½ per cent. for the year, leaving £394 to be carried forward.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31, states the gross receipts were Rs, 1,83,952 and the working expenses Rs. 1,14,522, the next profit being Rs. 69,430, which, less a subscription to the provident fund, has realized £4596 at an exchange of 1s. 3 31-32d. After deducting a moiety of the surplus over 5 per cent. of the profits for the year 1891, which will have to be paid to the Secretary of State for India, and after making other adjustments, their remains for disposal, with the balance brought forward, a total sum of £6724. The board recommend a dividend of £2 11s. 3d. per cent., free of Indian but subject to English income-tax of £2 10s. net for the half-year. The dividend for 1,891 will be 5¼ per cent. The net amount required for the dividend payment will be £5,000, leaving £1,724, as compared with £1,501 carried forward at the corresponding date of last year. It is proposed, under the powers conferred by section 80 of the articles of association, to place £1,500 of the above £1,724 to the credit of a reserve fund for the purpose of "equalising dividends or for any similar purpose for the benefit of the company."

MILITIA COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the recent examination of Militia subalterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army.

CAVALRY.	
L. E. Kennard, 3rd E. Surrey Regt.	1759
J. R. L. Garrard, 3rd S. Staff, Regt.	1730
C. R. E. Radclyffe, 3rd Dors. Regt.	1695
F. S. B. Johnson, 3rd Royal Lanc. Regt. ...	1675
J. Hodgkinson, Cardigan Art.	1667
M. M. Litkie, 3rd Derbyshire Regt.	1665
E. A. Williams, Lanc. Art.	1658
C. Hodgkinson, Cardigan Art.	1656
P. O. Hambro, 4th Scottish Rifles	1654
G. F. Trotter, 3rd Royal Scots	1637
ARTILLERY.	
F. W. Mackenzie, Argyll and Bute Art ...	2050
A. Houston, Antrim Art.	2049
C. R. Kelly, Mid-Ulster Art.	1902
B. W. Holman, Forfar and Kincardine Art....	1843
R. C. Griffin, Sussex Art.	1814
INFANTRY.	
A. M. Whitaker, 3rd W. Yorkshire Regt. ...	1935
F. Godfrey Faussett, 4th Leinster Regt. ...	1935
P. B. Osborn, 4th Worcestershire Regt. ...	1927
A. F. Stewart, 1st Roy. Jersey L. I.	1922
F. Martin, 3rd Roy. Guernsey L.I.	1917
W. C. C. Ash, 3rd York and Lancaster Regt..	1896
C. B. Prowse, 3rd Somersetshire L.I... ...	1887
J. C. Mack, 4th Royal N. Lancashire Regt. ...	1886
C. D. Christopher, 3rd Border Regt.... ...	1881
A. R. C. Savile, 3rd Roy. W. Surrey Regt. ...	1881
C. C. Todd, 4th Roy. Irish Rifles	1878
A. I. Lean, Northld, Art.	1876
C. W. Keene, 2nd Roy. Jersey L. I.	1863
R. T. Toke, 4th Devonshire Regt.	1859
D. J. Propert, 9th Rifle Brig.	1858
P. L. Holbrooke, Roy. Jersey Art.	1852
R. H. Hunter Weston, 3rd Worcestershire Reg.	1850
B. C. Mowbray, 3rd Scottish Rifles	1843
F. G. Newall, 3rd Scottish Rifles	1834
E. C. F. Wodehouse, 3rd WorcestershireRegt.	1825
A. G. Ames, 3rd Roy. Jersey L. I.	1821
A. De L. Faunce, 3rd S. Lancashire Regt. ...	1813
C. M. Hastings, 3rd Welsh Regt.	18 2
W. Marriott Dodington, Sussex Art... ...	1806
J. Muscroft, 3rd Yorkshire L. I.	1799
B. C. Leigh, Pembrooke Art....	1796
R. G. T. Bright, Suffolk Art...	1795
G. H. Parker, Waterford Art	1793
T. K. Gaskell, Suffolk Art.	1792
W. H. Cooper, 3rd Liverpool Regt.	1785
C. Weston, Antrim Art.	1773
H. McK. Shewan, 3rd Royal Guernsey L.I. ...	1762
E. Armstrong, 4th Highland L. I.	1761
H. S. S. Harden, 3rd South Wales Bord ...	1751
C. F. Connel, 4th Royal Fus.	1748
G. W. R. Stacpoole, Clare Art.	1748
O. S. Flower, 4th Royal Warwick Regt. ...	1746
H. R. McGill, 1st Royal Jersey L.I.	1737
W. H. White, Wicklow Art...	1726
F. H. Walker, 3rd South Wales Bord ...	1723
W. L. Mugliston, Wicklow Art.	1718
C. H. Pringle, 4th Durham L. I.	1709
C. S. Collison, 4th Manchester Regt.	1709
A. K. Nicholson, 3rd Gordon High	1708
A. V. Poynter, 3rd West Riding Regt. ...	1688
J. B. Paget, 3rd Derbyshire Regt.	1682
W. G. B. Phibbs, 3rd Royal Irish Fus. ...	1678
UNIVERSITY CANDIDATE.	
A. Savary, 1st V. B. Oxfordshire L. I. ..	1508

THE HUME MANIFESTO.

The "Globe" says:—The name of Mr. A. O. Hume is better known in India than in England; there he is recognised by the Congresswallahs as a bright and shining light, but here he is generally regarded as an ex-Civil Servant who, longing for notoriety of some sort, has thrown in his lot with native agitators. But the manifesto he lately issued, on the eve of his departure for England, appears to be too strong meat even for them. It is certainly couched in very violent phraseology, not dimly predicting "one of the most terrible cataclysms in the history of the world," of the same pattern as the great French Revolution. This gifted seer discerns the coming of a time when the Indian peasants, hard pressed by hunger and misery, will rise in their might and sweep away, not only the English, but all the moneyed classes. It is an unpleasant look out; what remedy does Mr. Hume propose? He sees salvation only in one direction; all well-to-do natives must subscribe handsomely for the furtherance of the Congress movement by spreading the agitation to England. By planking down their rupees now, the princes, nobles, landed gentry, bankers, and merchants will insure themselves against the loss of all, including their own lives. And who would direct the machinery of agitation in England? Nothing is said on that head, but there may be something more than a mere coincidence between this frantic and decidedly treasonable appeal for funds and Mr. Hume's return to his native land. We set little weight on the seditious language; when O'Connell was playing the "beggarman" he did not mince his phrases, but went for the "rint" with full-flavoured sedition. But we doubt whether Mr. Hume's fine frenzy will have much stimulating effect on Indian liberality. The mild Hindoo loves his rupees too dearly to part with them for the inflation of wind-bags.

"TRUTH" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I have now been asked to ventilate the wrongs of the "farmers, cultivators, hack-drivers, and others, inhabitants of Salsette, Mahim, and the City of Bombay." From a petition addressed by them to Lord Harris, I gather that the grievance of these worthy persons is that they are compelled to pay a toll when crossing the Lady Jamsetji Mahim Causeway, whereas it was the express intention of the first Lady Jamsetji Jijibhy, who constructed the said causeway at her own expense, that it should be free and open to the public. Unless this is a gross misstatement of fact, it is clear that the exaction of the toll is a fraud on all parties, and I cheerfully appeal to Lord Harris to at once do the right thing by the farmers, cultivators, and hack-drivers and also by the late Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

In the interesting diary of Lady Inglis, entitled "The Siege of Lucknow," I find it stated that a body of natives shut up with the garrison one night deserted to the enemy, and that they left, inscribed on the walls, the following words: "Because I have no opium." This should cause us to pause and reflect. What would be the result on our Indian Army if we were to deprive them of their opium? Would it not be much the same as if we were to prohibit smoking in our European Army. As I have several times said, I keep an open mind on the opium question. The picture of an opium eater in a newspaper or on a placard, in the last stage of emaciation, is no argument for me. What I want to understand is, whether there is as much excess in opium-eating in India as there is in spirit drinking in Great Britain, and whether the moderate use of opium is more hurtful than the moderate use of spirits at home. I neither eat opium nor drink spirits, so that I have no prejudice for either.

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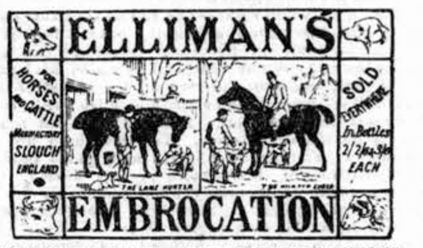
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